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19 May 1982

# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 301



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19 May 1982

CHINA REPORT  
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

LUXEMBOURG PRIME MINISTER FETED IN JIANGSU

OW030453 Nanjing Jinagsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] On the evening of 2 May, the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government hosted a banquet in honor of Luxembourg Prime Minister Pierre Werner, his wife and entourage as well as for Colette Flesch, Luxembourg deputy prime minister and foreign minister. The banquet was presided over by Governor Hui Yuyu of Jiangsu. Also attending the banquet by invitation: Wee Zhang Canming, Chinese vice minister of foreign affairs; Zheng Weizhi, Chinese ambassador to Luxembourg; Wang Bingshi, vice governor of Jiangsu; [name indistinct], vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress; Deng Haoming, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; and Wang Zhaoquan, mayor of Nanjing.

Proposing a toast at the banquet, Governor Hui Yuyu said: We, the people of Jiangsu, like other people in the country, are happy to see the rapidly developing friendship between China and Luxembourg. The Luxembourg people have made positive contributions to strengthening unity in Europe and safeguarding world peace. Your visit will further strengthen the friendship and economic and technical exchanges between our province and your country.

In his speech Prime Minister Werner said: We are very happy to visit Nanjing. There has been a fine beginning for economic cooperation between the two nations. Through our visit, we will be able to deepen our understanding and further promote our friendship and cooperation. We wish Jiangsu even greater achievements in all fields.

Prime Minister Werner arrived in Nanjing via special plane from Beijing on the afternoon of 2 May accompanied by Zhang Canming, Chine vice minister of foreign affairs. Governor Yu Yuyu and others greeted the guests at the Nanjing airport.

During the afternoon, the distinguished guests from Luxembourg visited scenic spots in suburban Nanjing, cruised on the Xuanwu Lake and toured the Jiangsu potted landscape exhibition. Wherever they went, they were cheerfully greeted by the people.

CSO: 4005/828

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' ANALYSIS ON ISRAEL WITHDRAWAL FROM SINAI

OW240023 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0001 GMT 23 Apr 82

[News analysis by Sun Yingkang: "Israel Will Withdraw From Sinai as Scheduled"  
--special for YANGCHENG WANBAO (GUANGZHOU EVENING NEWS)]

[Text] [No dateline given]—The Israeli cabinet unanimously decided on 21 April that total withdrawal from Sinai would be completed by 25 April as scheduled in accordance with the stipulations of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, thus eliminating people's anxiety over Israel's possible postponement of its withdrawal.

The anxiety resulted from Begin's talk after the 6-hour-long cabinet meeting on 12 April, stating that the troop withdrawal issue would probably be reconsidered. Key members of the Begin cabinet even claimed that they would postpone or refuse to withdraw the troops from Sinai. The reasons for their issuance of such threats were allegedly: the number of Egyptian troops stationed in Sinai has exceeded that stipulated by the "peace treaty"; Egypt has allowed the transport of weapons and ammunition to the occupied territory of the Gaza Strip through Sinai; and the Egyptian delegate has put forward an all-point plan at the special meeting of the nonaligned countries' coordination bureau for solving the Palestinian issue. The Israeli side therefore groundlessly denounced Egypt for "violating the Camp David accord" and demanded that the Egyptian side give written guarantees that such incidents will not recur. Facts have proved that the so-called grounds the Begin authorities presented in support of their accusations were either nonexistent or unreasonable and were denied and refuted by Egypt. The Egyptian Government took an attitude of restraint and continued to hold talks with Israel on the differences between the two sides. After tense diplomatic contacts among the three sides—Egypt, Israel and the United States—an agreement was reached between Egypt and Israel, maintaining that "it is not necessary to sign a new proclamation because Egypt and Israel are connected by the Camp David accord" (Egypt's PYRAMID report).

Israel's accusations were completely untenable, and the threats and blackmail it put forward naturally failed to bring the expected results. However, the motive of the Begin authorities to create once again a tense atmosphere a few days before the eventual withdrawal from Sinai on 25 April is a very interesting question. A high-ranking Israeli official undisguisedly stated: "No one should expect Israel to make the total payment for the goods or pay the



last installment before the goods are all delivered." That means Israel regards its obligation to withdraw from Sinai as the treaty stipulates as a political transaction. It wants to use the conclusion of the transaction to carry out extortion and blackmail against Egypt.

In fact, Israel's extortions against Egypt were not limited to these few instances alone. Recently, it has used every opportunity to create trouble in major and minor issues and compel Egypt to make concessions in an attempt to gain more advantages. The most prominent example is: In their talks on drawing final demarcation lines in the border area, the Egyptian and Israeli sides had disputes in 15 areas, most of which only concerned a few meters and were not difficult to solve. Even though they had wider differences over the demarcation in Taba, a long and narrow barren desert strip of 1,020 square meters at the northern tip of the Gulf of Aqaba, they could temporarily designate it as a neutral zone and deliver it for international arbitration. However, the Begin authorities tightened their grip. They even proposed to establish what was called a dispute subcommittee to carry out haggling activities and impose pressure on Egypt.

In a word, the expansionist-natured Israeli authorities were not satisfied with all the things they obtained in Sinai and would never yield to withdrawing from the land they occupied. The Israeli defense minister had confidently warned: If Egypt damages Sinai's nonmilitarized status after Israel's withdrawal, the Israeli troops can march into Sinai again within 24 hours. This disclosed the evil intent of the Israeli authorities to return under such a pretext. How will Egyptian-Israeli relations develop in the future is a deep concern of the people everywhere.

Judging from the present situation, if the Begin authorities do not create any further ungrounded troubles, Israel will eventually have to withdraw from Sinai. However, after that she will continue to rudely occupy the West Bank of the Jordan River, the large increase in Jewish settlements and the continuous strengthening of rule in these areas since the latter part of March have aroused strong opposition from the broad masses of the Arab people. The Begin authorities have not only perpetuated their stubborn opposition against the self-government of Palestine, throwing the talks on this issue into deadlock, but have also recently amassed troops in the southern part of Lebanon, directing their spearhead of attack more intensely at the Palestinian armed forces in a resolute attempt to have the pleasure of putting them to death.

The Palestine issue is where the Mideast issue lies, and it has a bearing on the future of the several million Palestinian people, who were driven out of their homeland by Israel, and have wandered, destitute, in foreign countries and strange lands. It is the deep concern of the entire Arab world. As long as Israel does not change its stiff stand on the Palestine issue, the more than 30 years of conflict between the Arab countries and Israel will remain a fundamentally difficult problem. It seems that Israel will not change its policy of aggression and expansion after it withdraws from Sinai, and the situation where factors that lead to explosions of new clashes and new turbulence will remain with the Mideast. (XINHUA special report 23 April)

CSO: 4005/828

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### ISRAEL QUICKENS PACE OF ANNEXATION OF WEST BANK

HK301200 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 82 p 7

[Article by Juan Ji [0337 3444]: "Israel Is Speeding up its Annexation of the West Bank of the Jordan River"]

[Text] The Israeli authorities have been quickening their steps to annex the West Bank of the Jordan River at the same time they were being compelled to withdraw their troops from the Sinai peninsula.

On 18 March, the Israeli occupation authorities announced the dissolution of the government of the city of El Bireh on the West Bank of the Jordan River and the dismissal of El Bireh's Arab mayor from his office. On 21 March, they imposed a curfew in Ramallah, El Bireh and Nablus and closed to traffic the bridges between these three cities and the Jordan River. The Israeli atrocities aroused waves of large-scale demonstrations and protests by the Arabs on the West Bank. They sent large groups of soldiers and policemen to arrest the Arabs and to open fire in order to suppress the Arab struggle on the West Bank, thus heightening tension there.

The new steps taken by the Begin administration to annex the West Bank of the Jordan River were: First, it enforced the new policy of "using civilian officials to replace military officials." As soon as this policy was announced by Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon in December last year, the Arab residents in the occupied areas put forth their objection. El Bireh's mayor, Ibrahim Tawill, refused time and again to contact Israel's so-called "civilian administrative organ." On 15 March, he announced his refusal to meet the leader of this organ. The Israeli authorities took this as an excuse to dissolve the government of El Bireh.

Second, the Israeli authorities expanded the Jewish settlements on the West Bank. To include the West Bank in Israeli territory, the Begin administration increased the number of Jewish settlements on the West Bank from 32 to the present 89. According to the U.S. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Israel wants to establish another 48 settlements on the West Bank.

Third, the Israeli authorities have adopted every possible means to link the West Bank economically with Israel. They spared no effort to restrict the economic development of the West Bank in order to turn it into a market for

dumping Israeli goods and a supplier of cheap labor. They forced large numbers of Palestinians on the West Bank to work in Israeli factories and the Palestinian merchants to sell Israeli goods. They also applied pressure on the Palestinians on the West Bank, disallowing them from building their own powerplants and even from sinking new wells.

Furthermore, the Israeli authorities are setting up a so-called "union of villages" in the countryside which covers two-thirds of the area on the West Bank. They have bought the cooperation of some tribal chiefs and appointed them as leaders of the "union of villages." They also supply the "union of villages" with funds, arms and military training. The so-called "union of villages" is actually a paramilitary organization, with which they sow dissension among the Palestinians so as to divide and rule them.

The new steps taken by Israel to speed up its annexation of the West Bank not only have stirred up the strong objection of the Palestinians on the West Bank but also are being condemned by world opinion.

CSO: 4005/828



## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION CONDEMNS ISRAEL

OW290207 Beijing XINHUA in English 0102 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] United Nations, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--The General Assembly of the United Nations today adopted a resolution at its resumed seventh emergency special session, demanding that Israel comply with all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly.

The resolution condemns Israel for its violation of the sanctity of the holy places, particularly of (Al-Haram) (Al-Shareef), repressive measures, including shooting at unarmed civilian population in the Palestinian occupied territory and in the Golan Heights, and attacks against and interference with the functions of various civic and religious institutions in the occupied Palestinian territory.

The resolution demands that Israel should permit entry into the occupied territories of the special committee to investigate Israeli practices affecting the human rights there by the commission established by the Security Council Resolution 446.

It stressed that Israel has proved by its actions that it is not a peace-loving member state.

It condemns all policies which frustrate the exercise of inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, particularly those that provide Israel with military, economic and political assistance and the misuse of the veto by a permanent member of the Security Council, thus enabling Israel to continue its aggression, occupation and unwillingness to carry out its obligations under the charter and relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the resolution noted.

It also condemns the policies which encourage the flow of human resources to Israel, enabling it to implement and to proceed with its colonization and settlement policies in the occupied Arab territories.

The resolutions urge all governments to recognize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and to renounce the policy of providing Israel with military, economic and political assistance.

The resolution calls upon the secretary-general to initiate contacts with all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, in order to find concrete ways and means for a comprehensive, just and lasting solution.

The seventh emergency special session was adjourned temporarily this afternoon and the president of the General Assembly is authorized to resume the meetings upon request from member states of the United Nations.

CSO: 4000/96

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### 'BA YI' BLAMES DENG FOR U.S. ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN

OW201146 Ba Yi Radio (Clandestine) in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Disregarding our country's protests, the United States continues to supply weapons to the Kuomintang in Taiwan. Some American personages even openly assert that U.S. strategy calls for ensuring Taiwan's security and safeguarding its independence.

They also claim that this island is the United States' first defense line in East Asia, an unsinkable aircraft carrier, and so on and so forth.

What is the reason behind this situation? Why has the United States, which maintains diplomatic relations with our country, flagrantly encroached on our sovereignty, deliberately divided our country and interfered in our country's internal affairs? To answer this question, we should first review how China and the United States restored their diplomatic relations.

When the central authorities discussed this question at the time, some comrades suggested that the United States officially declare that it refrain from supplying any more weapons to the Kuomintang authorities and completely terminate its military cooperation with Taiwan. Abusing his power and taking a subjective view of the situation, however, Comrade Deng Xiaoping turned down those comrades' correct suggestion. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: For our long-term strategic purposes, we should not go too far in opposing U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. In the interest of developing Sino-U.S. relations, we should make concessions where it is necessary to do so.

The first point of agreement reached by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and then President Carter during their talks was that China agreed to the United States' reserving the right to provide Taiwan with a limited amount of defensive weapons. The United States is now using the minutes of these talks between Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Carter as proof that the Chinese leader agreed to U.S. arms sales to Taiwan.

Furthermore, the United States, having taken an inch, now reaches out to take a yard. While expanding its military cooperation with the Kuomintang, the United States has been increasing its weapons supply to Taiwan. These impudent acts of the U.S. imperialists have aroused tremendous indignation among the Chinese people. Although Comrade Deng Xiaoping also opposes U.S.

arms sales to Taiwan and has formally warned the U.S. Government that our country may have to downgrade its diplomatic relations with the United States to the charge d'affaires ad interim level, the United States has simply ignored this warning and has even openly asserted that it would not be the end of the world even if Deng Xiaoping should recall his ambassador from Washington and replace him with a charge d'affaires ad interim. The United States has also said that it will continue supplying weapons to Taiwan. Furthermore, an American leader has said that the United States must have no illusions whatsoever about China.

In the current situation, no compromise or warning can extricate the Sino-U.S. relations from their impasse. It is necessary to formulate one unswerving principle on the issue of Sino-U.S. relations and the Taiwan question. From now on, under no circumstances should anyone be allowed to act according to his own subjective views on major matters having a bearing on our country's sovereignty.

CSO: 4005/814

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### 'BA YI' CITES CHEN YUN ON SINO-SOVIET TALKS

OW071247 Ba Yi Radio (Clandestine) in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Comrade Chen Yun pointed out during a recent Political Bureau meeting: To triumphantly build the socialist motherland and rapidly improve the people's livelihood, we need a peaceful environment and tranquil border area. The road might be long and tortuous, but we still need to develop friendly and harmonious relations with the people in neighboring nations. These words said by Comrade Chen Yun are quite correct. We have been surrounded by enemies for many years and none of our borders is tranquil. In developing a peaceful environment and keeping our borders tranquil, the key lies in Sino-Soviet relations. Since the implementation of the line laid down by the Eighth National CCP Congress over 20 years ago, the relations between China and the Soviet Union for friendship and cooperation have been suspended. Particularly during the period when the gang of four was in power, the relations between our country and the Soviet Union were extremely bad. Armed clashes even took place along the Sino-Soviet border. Despite the fact that the situation along the Sino-Soviet border has been somewhat alleviated in recent years, it is still considerably tense, and the troops of both sides still confront each other. Even more regrettable is the fact that the talks on border issues and for the normalization of relations between the two nations were disrupted for more than 2 years. This has virtually cut off the path toward solving problems for the normalization of relations between the two countries.

Not long ago, Brezhnev put forward many suggestions on normalizing Sino-Soviet relations. Brezhnev said: The Soviet side is willing to come to terms without any preliminary conditions on measures to improve Sino-Soviet relations and, if possible, to restore bilateral cooperation in the fields of economy, science, culture and so forth. In addition, he suggested the fundamental alleviation of the situation along the Sino-Soviet border.

In general, Brezhnev's suggestion is of significance for our reference. Naturally, we must also take into consideration the fact that the issue of Sino-Soviet relations is a complicated, outstanding, big and difficult problem which cannot be solved with one stroke. At the same time, the central authorities have not been able to form a unified opinion on Sino-Soviet relations. Particularly, some leaders at various levels are resolutely opposed to any talks with the Soviet Union. Doubtlessly this is one of the serious obstacles to the resumption of Sino-Soviet talks.

Actually, there can be no harm to our country and our people in resuming Sino-Soviet talks under the present situation at home and abroad in order to seek ways for the improvement of relations between the two countries.

Comrade Chen Yun was right in saying that the path toward creating a peaceful environment and building a tranquil frontier is long and arduous. However, someone has to start the 1,000-li trip, and a road is created when men follow the same path.

CSO: 4005/814

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### CHINESE COMMENTARY ON THE FALKLAND ISLANDS CRISIS

#### Argentina Welcomes Peruvian Truce Proposal

OW131219 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Apr (XINHUA)--The Argentine Foreign Ministry has announced officially today that Argentina welcomes Peru's proposal for a 72-hour truce between Argentina and Britain over the Malvinas (Falklands) dispute so as to give U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig more time to seek for a peaceful solution.

A communique released by the Foreign Ministry said Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez has sent a reply to Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry Sunday.

The communique quoted the reply as saying, "Argentina welcomes with a broadly favorable spirit the Peruvian Government's proposal and it will abstain from all actions that could lead to an armed conflict."

But "if the British Government follows through with its threat to bring a blockade into effect, the Argentine Government will have no alternative but to respond to the aggression in self-defense," the message added.

The message expressed gratitude for the Peruvian proposal. "If it is accepted by the other side, the proposal may contribute to easing tension and facilitating the efforts of the U.S. secretary of state," the message said.

It was reported in Lima that Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella has received replies from Argentina and Britain with regard to the truce proposal. British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym said Britain was examining the Peruvian Government's proposal "urgently at the highest level" and would make a further reply as soon as possible.

#### Argentina Rejects Haig's Joint Rule Proposal

OW132154 Beijing XINHUA in English 1912 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Apr (XINHUA)--Argentina today flatly rejected a U.S. proposal that it should rule the Malvinas Islands jointly with Britain and



the United States until the future of the islands is settled, according to the Argentine News Agency DYN [as received].

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig in a telephone call from London last night to Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez said that he would present a plan for an interim tripartite administration of the archipelago among Britain, Argentina and the United States so as to find time to discuss the ownership of the islands. Britain reportedly supported the proposal.

Costa Mendez "flatly and energetically rejected" Haig's proposal on behalf of the Argentine Government, saying that any plan not based on British recognition of Argentine sovereignty was unacceptable.

Haig, now in London for a shuttle "good offices" mission, has to abruptly postpone his return to Buenos Aires in order to have further talks with the British Government due to Argentina's objection to the proposal.

Haig's mediation mission appears to have run up against difficulties as he said after his talks in London that "substantial differences" still separated Britain and Argentina. He also told Argentine foreign minister by telephone last night that he was suspending his trip to Buenos Aires "because the two sides present no possibility of accord."

Costa Mendez said in a comment on Haig's mission that "there has been no progress in the current negotiations."

Since Argentine forces occupied the Malvinas Islands April 2, Argentina has all along maintained, that all issues beside sovereignty were negotiable. It has also declared that its withdrawal from the islands was unacceptable.

However, diplomatic sources here said, Britain was insisting in the prior withdrawal of Argentine troops from the islands as a first step and then the re-establishment of British sovereignty over there.

#### Haig Departs London for Washington

OW140742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] London, 13 Apr (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig who had extended his stay in London for a further day left for Washington today after more talks with the British Government on the crisis over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands.

He promised to continue his diplomatic shuttle to seek a peaceful settlement of the Anglo-Argentine dispute after reporting to President Reagan back in Washington.

After 11 hours of talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher here yesterday, Haig went back to Downing Street this morning where he had a further 90-minute meeting with Mrs Thatcher. British Foreign Secretary Francis



Pym disclosed later that during the meeting Haig explained what had happened in his telephone conversation with Argentine Government leaders.

Haig issued a statement through the U.S. Embassy earlier today in which he said, "a complication has arisen" in Buenos Aires in the negotiations.

He told reporters at the Heathrow airport this afternoon that he was returning to Washington to report to President Reagan first and then he would make another trip to Argentina shortly.

He announced in his brief statement that some "new ideas" had been put to both Britain and Argentina for consideration. He said the whole situation in the South Atlantic was "dangerous and increasingly so." This made the search for a political solution in accordance with UN Security Council resolution 502 a matter of "great urgency", he stressed.

#### Peru Says UK Rejects Proposal

OW142122 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 14 Apr (XINHUA)--Britain has rejected a proposal from Peru calling for a 72-hour "cooling-off period" between Britain and Argentina, a Peruvian Government spokesman said Tuesday.

According to a report from Lima, Peru called on Britain and Argentina Sunday to avert a possible military confrontation over the Malvinas Islands for 72 hours from 0400 GMT Monday, a deadline set by Britain for its naval blockade.

A British response to Peru's proposal indicated that a pre-condition for any solution is the withdrawal of Argentine troops from the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, a communique of the Peruvian Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

British officials also informed the Peruvian Foreign Ministry that Britain wants to reach a peaceful solution to the Falklands dispute and is making every effort to do so, the report said.

Peru's proposal, agreed to Monday by Argentina, was reportedly designed to give U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig more time to mediate between Britain and Argentina.

#### Argentina Said Preparing for Possible Clashes

OW142130 Beijing XINHUA in English 1851 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 14 Apr (XINHUA)--While seeking settlement of the dispute over the Malvinas Islands with Britain, Argentina is actively engaging in war preparations to cope with possible armed clashes, according to reports from Buenos Aires.

Argentina Tuesday rejected a proposal by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig under which Argentina, Britain and the United States would take control

of the islands pending talks to determine their future. Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri then met Argentina's military chiefs who reported their readiness to deal with any emergencies.

Admiral Isaac Anaya said his fleet is ready to sail when the government gives the order.

General Basilio Lami Dozo said he did not exclude the possibility of solving the dispute through diplomatic channels, but the Argentine troops are ready to cope with any emergencies.

Reports say Argentina's air force have discovered several British submarines sailing in the South Atlantic Ocean. Meanwhile, Argentine aircraft have continued to supply the Malvinas Islands with troops and military equipment. The garrison on the islands is estimated to be about 10,000.

General Mario Benjamin Menendez, who has taken over as military governor of the islands, said his troops are well prepared.

"We have come here to stay and that is the way it will be," Menendez said. He said the morale of his men is "very high."

War preparation activities were also conducted in Port Puerto Belgrano, Argentina's biggest military port. All the naval gunships are reportedly ready to sail any time. One flotilla sailed to an area near the Malvinas Islands on April 13.

The fifth military region in Port Bahia Blanca is continuing to send troops and weapons to Comodoro Rivadavia near the Malvinas Islands.

#### OAS Said To Offer Aid

OW142100 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 14 Apr (XINHUA)--The permanent Council of the Organization of American States (OAS) adopted a resolution yesterday, offering "fraternal cooperation" to Argentina and Britain to solve their dispute over the Malvinas Islands, according to a report from Washington.

The resolution, introduced by Colombia on April 7 with endorsement of Ecuador and Costa Rica, expressed "profound concern" over the "grave situation" caused by the confrontation between Argentina and Britain. It also expressed the hope that the dispute would be resolved peacefully in line with international norms.

The resolution was reportedly approved only after patient consultations were conducted among the participating countries. In the meantime, a resolution proposed by the English-speaking Caribbean nations urging Argentine withdrawal from the disputed archipelago was rejected by the OAS Permanent Council.

U.S. Ambassador to the OAS William Middendorf told the council that the United States would not commit itself to either of the resolutions, since Secretary of State Alexander Haig is still continuing his diplomatic shuttle for a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

Argentine Ambassador to the OAS Raul Quijano thanked Colombia, Ecuador and Costa Rica for initiating the resolution.

#### Argentina Agrees to UNSC Resolution

OW142136 Beijing XINHUA in English 1856 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 14 Apr (XINHUA)--Argentina has agreed to comply with UN Security Council resolution 502 and to withdraw its troops from the Malvinas Islands on the condition that Britain ceases hostilities and not try to restore colonial rule.

According to a report from New York, Argentine UN Representative Eduardo Roca in a letter to the UN Security Council president yesterday said the Security Council's resolution should be regarded as a "unified whole." He said the resolution should not be implemented one-sidedly, in disregard for the outcome that could occur if other points in the resolution are neglected.

Roca ridiculed Britain for dispatching a large naval task force to the islands, imposing a naval blockade and unilaterally taking a series of measures which "constitute an economic aggression."

Roca pointed out that Argentina wants a negotiated diplomatic solution and "will exert its best efforts to that end."

However, he emphasized that such a solution must be based on the premise that Argentina's sovereignty over the disputed islands is not negotiable.

British UN Representative Anthony Parsons reportedly said in a letter to the Security Council president that Argentina has failed to fulfill the UN order to remove its troops. Therefore, he said, Britain will take self-defense measures. He also said Argentina has not right to raise conditions not approved by the Security Council.

UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cueller reportedly met with Argentine and British representatives in the United Nations yesterday for talks on the latest positions of the country.

#### Argentina Continues Military Preparations

OW140754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 14 Apr (XINHUA)--Argentina has continued to prepare itself militarily for a possible war with Britain while seeking a peaceful solution to the Malvinas (Falklands) conflict, according to reports received here.

Argentina's navy commander, Admiral Isaac Anaya, who is also a member of Argentina's three-man military junta, declared in Buenos Aires Tuesday that his fleet was ready to sail "at a moment's notice" as British warships drew closer to the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands.

"We are ready for the worst," said Argentine General Osvaldo Garcia, southern district commander. "The morale of the army and the population is optimal," he added.

General Lami Dozo, commander of Argentina's air force and member of the ruling military junta, said on the same day, "If a solution is not reached, we are ready to face any eventuality of another nature."

But "we still have some roads open in seeking a solution through diplomatic means and those roads are being explored," he added.

He urged the nation to be "calm, since the solutions we reach will be really well thought out, meditated, and in defense of their interests."

Argentine UN representative Eduardo Roca in a letter to the president of the Security Council circulated Tuesday, said Argentina would comply with the Security Council's demand for the withdrawal of its forces from the Malvinas Islands if Britain heeded the council's call for a cessation of hostilities and did not try to justify a "return to the previous colonial situation."

"The Argentine Government believes in a negotiated diplomatic solution and will exert its best efforts to that end," the letter said.

On the same day in Washington, Argentine Ambassador Raul Quijano told the council meeting of the Organization of American States that Argentina had urged U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to continue his efforts and wished that his mission "will not end with his trip to Washington."

The council meeting of the Organization of American States Tuesday adopted a resolution calling for a peaceful solution to the conflict within the context of the rules of international law.

Argentine Economy Minister Roberto Alemann announced Monday night that Argentina has banned imports from the European Common Market in retaliation for its sanctions against Argentina over the Malvinas dispute.

#### Argentina Awaits Haig Visit; Girds for Clash

OW152022 Beijing XINHUA in English 1853 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Apr (XINHUA)--Argentina is going to take U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's second visit to this country with a serious and flexible approach and is continuing war preparations at the same time.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan yesterday made the decision to send Haig to Argentina on a second visit to seek a settlement of the dispute between Argentina and Britain over the Malvinas Islands. Haig had indicated that he had a new proposal to avert war between the two countries.

The military ruling junta of Argentina, after holding a lengthy meeting last night, issued a communique which said that Argentina's basic standpoints "remain effective and unchanged", that is, everything is negotiable except its sovereignty over the disputed archipelago.

The Argentine newspaper CLARIN said editorially today that when ensured explicitly of its sovereignty and that the British fleet has been ordered to turn back, Argentina will pull out its troops from the Malvinas Islands.

Simultaneously with its efforts toward a peaceful diplomatic resolution of its dispute with Britain, Argentina has been stepping up war preparations. General Mario Benjamin Menendez, Argentina's military commander of the Malvinas Islands, said today that the (the British) "cannot drive us out from the Malvinas Islands." He also said that the nearly 10,000 troops stationed on the islands are ready to counter any attempt at aggression.

In the meantime, Argentine transport planes have been shuttling between Port Comodoro Rivadavia and Port Malvinas to ship war supplies. Argentina's two patrol boats have reportedly entered Port Malvinas secretly. Different kinds of military-civil defence manoeuvres were staged in the country.

#### Countries Urge Settlement to Dispute

OW151447 XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Apr (XINHUA)—More countries in Latin America, Asia and Africa have called for a peaceful settlement through negotiations to the Argentine-British dispute over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands. Some of them support Argentina's claim for sovereignty.

Venezuela, Costa Rica and Bolivia in recent statements said they support Argentina's claim for sovereignty over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands. They condemned colonialism but said Argentina and Britain should solve their dispute peacefully.

Presidents of Colombia, Ecuador and Uruguay, in separate messages to Argentine President Galtieri, promised their respective countries' backing to Argentina's stand on the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands. Colombian President Turbay Ayala said he hopes to see the dispute settled on the basis of mutual understanding and respect and through diplomatic negotiations. Uruguay President Alvarez said the economic pressure put on Argentina constitutes an act of aggression against Argentina's sovereignty.

Mexican President Portillo, in his press statement, declared Mexico's recognition of Argentina's right over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands.



Brazilian President Figueiredo, in messages sent to Argentine president and British prime minister, urged the two countries to find a negotiated solution.

Thailand and Pakistan, through their Foreign Ministry spokesmen, have also called for a peaceful settlement.

Butrus Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, said Egypt supports a peaceful solution and opposes the resort to arms.

Algeria and Nigeria also favour negotiations to solve the Argentine-British dispute.

#### Peru's Belaunde Repeats His Proposal

OW151435 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Apr (XINHUA)--Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde yesterday repeated his proposal for a 72-hour truce between Britain and Argentina, according to news reports from Lima.

President Belaunde reiterated his proposal at his meeting yesterday with British Ambassador to Peru Charles Wallace in an effort to avoid armed conflicts between Britain and Argentina over the Malvinas Islands.

Belaunde made his proposal first on April 11, appealing to both Argentina and Britain for an immediate 72-hour truce. Argentina gave an affirmative answer on April 12.

Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa said, by raising the proposal, Peru hopes that the countries involved will continue negotiations and avoid anything that may lead to armed conflicts with unforeseeable consequences.

#### Argentine President Reiterates Claim

OW151413 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Apr (XINHUA)--Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri this evening declared that Argentina's claim to sovereignty over the Malvinas (Falklands) Islands was "unrenouncable."

In his televised message marking observance of "Americas Day," Galtieri recalled the glorious history of the American peoples' struggle against colonialism and foreign military invasions and stressed the importance of the unity and mutual assistance of the American nations.

It was only for these ties between the American nations "that led our peoples to master their sovereign destiny," he said.

Concerning the present dispute with Britain over the Malvinas (Falklands) Islands, the president said, "After enduring a century and a half of silence as the response to its legitimate demands, after tolerating ambiguous, retrogressive and dilatory answers, Argentina has proceeded to reintegrate effectively into its sovereign dominion territories that are hers by unrenouncable rights."

He stressed that Argentina was still under the threat of massive aggression by a big power outside the American continent. He thanked fraternal American countries and other nations for their support to Argentina in times of difficulties.

#### Haig Plans Second Trip to Argentina

OW150814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 14 Apr (XINHUA)--Secretary of State Alexander Haig plans to go back to Buenos Aires Thursday morning to continue his mediation effort.

In a statement read to reporters this afternoon, Haig called the problem "exceptionally difficult and exceptionally dangerous". But he said the leaders of both countries have assured him that "they are prepared to go on working with us to reach a peaceful solution."

"As a result of my conversations in London, plus telephone conversations today, I have developed new ideas which I have described to the Argentine Government," he said.

"Based on these new ideas," he said, "the Argentines have invited me to return to Buenos Aires."

Haig returned to Washington last night after discussions with British and Argentine leaders. He met with President Reagan at the White House this morning, and later Reagan told reporters Haig's mission to find a peaceful solution to the crisis will continue.

Commenting on reports that the Soviet Union is providing military intelligence to Argentina in the crisis, Reagan said, "I'd like to see them (Soviets) butt out."

#### Argentina Denounces UK Blockade

OW161244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Apr (XINHUA)--The Argentine military junta today denounced the British decision to blockade the waters around the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands as "arbitrary".

The British blockade has turned an international shipping area into a "real zone of aggression", it said in a communique released here today.

The communique added that the junta "has decided to adopt self-defense measures" in the said zone in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

It warned ships wishing to enter Port Soledad and the waters around the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands that they must be guided by navigators since the deployment of military installations in these waters has deprived navigation safety there of any guarantee.

The communique said Britain should be held responsible for the consequences arising from the tension there.

It was also reported that Argentine troops and materials are being airlifted to the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands in an average of 100 sorties a day.

Meanwhile, some Argentine warships led by aircraft carrier "May 25" have left Port Belgrano for the southern waters of the country.

#### U.S. Trade Representative Leaves Argentina

OW161216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Apr (XINHUA)—United States special trade representative William Brock left here today after having economic talks with Argentine officials.

Brock's visit was made at the wake of Soviet Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Alexey Manzhulo's.

Official talks between the U.S. special representative with Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez and Economic Minister Roberto Alemann were seen here as of obvious significance at a time of the Argentine-British crisis over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands.

In the wake of the trade embargo imposed by the European Economic Community nations, Canada and some other countries against Argentina, measures have been taken to minimize the effects that involve 20 percent of Argentina's exports and 24 percent of its imports. Observers here say a broader adjustment on trade policies would be necessary. Against this background, the U.S. is reported to be trying to cut down on Argentina's reliance on the Soviet Union in exports. In 1981, 75 percent of Argentina's grain export and 33.7 percent of its beef sales went to the Soviet Union.

After his arrival on April 13, Brock presided over the 4th meeting of the U.S.-Argentine mixed committee to discuss bilateral trade. An agreement on the export of meat and hide to the U.S. resulted from the discussions. The agreement was regarded as an effort to narrow Argentina's trade imbalance with the United States. In the period of 1978-80, Argentina's exports to the U.S. rose only 31.5 percent while its imports from that country increased 211.9 percent. Despite a slight change in the situation last year, Argentina's trade deficit against the U.S. was 1,067 million dollars.

#### U.S. Collects Intelligence Data

OW162004 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA)—U.S. Government sources were quoted Thursday in an ASSOCIATED PRESS report saying that United States intelligence agencies are collecting information to keep senior decision-making officials up to date on the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands dispute.



The sources declined to discuss methods being used for surveillance, but there were indications that sensitive listening devices are monitoring British and Argentine radio communications, according to the report.

Signal intelligence can be gathered by ground stations--even if located far from the scene--by submarines, by surface ships and by space satellites.

At a news conference Thursday, U.S. President Ronald Reagan openly warned the Soviet Union not to meddle in the dispute between Britain and Argentina which developed April 2. He bluntly added, "I'd like to see them butt out."

U.S. Government officials also disclosed that the Soviet Union is providing Argentina with sensitive military intelligence needed to resist any counter-attack by the large British war fleet heading for the Malvinas.

British officials in recent talks stressed that Soviet existence in the South Atlantic cannot be neglected.

A WALL STREET JOURNAL report Thursday said the Malvinas Islands dispute between Britain and Argentina has taken on the trappings of a U.S.-Soviet confrontation."

#### Haig Arrives in Argentina

OWL60838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0823 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig arrived in Buenos Aires from Washington Thursday with a call for "flexible approaches by both sides" in the Malvinas (Falklands) conflict, according to reports from the Argentine capital.

He told journalists at Ezeiza international airport that he had been instructed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan "to continue the efforts in search of a political solution of the crisis here in the South Atlantic."

"It is clear tonight that the task will not be easy," he said. "But the stakes are so great that they demand the ultimate effort on the part of all participants in these discussions."

He said both the Argentine and British governments "have assured the United States Government that they wish to continue the efforts we are making toward a political solution to this crisis."

He stressed that a solution to the conflict would require "an important degree of defensible flexibility."

He was received by Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez whom he would meet again Friday morning. He will then hold talks with Argentine President General Leopoldo Galtieri.

President Galtieri made a telephone call to President Reagan late Thursday afternoon reaffirming his personal desire for a peaceful resolution of the dispute.

During the conversation, according to a White House statement, President Reagan said he was "wholeheartedly committed to a peaceful resolution of the dispute." He also asked for "flexibility and restraint by all parties in the days ahead," the statement said.

President Reagan "is hopeful that we can find a just and peaceful solution" to this matter, it added.

A statement released by the Argentine military junta on the same day accused Britain of the "critical situation" in the South Atlantic and said the junta was "resolved to adopt self-defense measures".

It warned international shipping to steer clear of Britain's 200-mile blockade zone around the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, describing the area as "totally insecure."

Commander of Argentine troops on the disputed islands General Americo Daher said the British "do not know what is waiting for them" if they decided to invade the islands.

Argentina's TELAM news agency reported Thursday that units of the Argentine Navy at Puerto Belgrano "began lifting anchor to set sail, presumably for the south of the country."

It gave no details, but a British television report said Argentina's only aircraft carrier, three submarines, a cruiser and at least two destroyers had left the base.

Puerto Belgrano is a major naval base about 700 kilometers south of Buenos Aires.

#### Argentine President, Haig Have 'Frank' Talk

OW170855 Beijing XINHUA in English 0659 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Apr (XINHUA)--Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri had "frank and useful" talks with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig early Friday on the Malvinas (Falklands) conflict, said an Argentine Government spokesman.

Haig handed President Galtieri a message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan, said Rodolfo Baltierrez, a senior Argentine Government official.

Present at the talks were Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez, U.S. special envoy Vernon Walters and U.S. Ambassador Harry Schlaudeman.

After his meeting with the Argentine president, Haig had further talks with Costa Mendez at the Foreign Ministry.

Costa Mendez told reporters that he was "relatively optimistic" concerning the second round of talks between Haig and Argentine leaders.

The talks lasted late into the afternoon.

It was reported that President Galtieri had told U.S. President Ronald Reagan in a telephone conversation before Haig's arrival Thursday night that a solution to the conflict should be sought in the framework of UN Security Council resolution 502 and the UN resolution on decolonization.

"The British hostilities should be halted so as to avert the emergence of a thorny and uncontrollable problem to the world," he stressed.

#### Argentina Accepts UNSC Resolution 502

OW171420 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--Argentina is ready to comply with UN Security Council Resolution 502 which calls for a cessation of hostilities by both sides and withdrawal of Argentine troops from the Malvinas Islands, the Argentine Foreign Ministry reaffirmed today.

In a note addressed to the UN Security Council and distributed here today, the Foreign Ministry said Argentina "accepts a peaceful solution to the dispute and it is ready to negotiate any peaceful solution as long as its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, the South Georgia Island and the South Sandwich Islands is not affected."

The note pointed out that the start of negotiations with the participation of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig proves Argentina's desire for a peaceful solution to the dispute with Britain.

The note denounced the dispatch of the British fleet to the South Atlantic and Britain's declaration of a "maritime exclusion zone" after the adoption of Security Council Resolution 502.

It stressed that in face of these British actions, Argentina had to exercise her legitimate right of self-defense.

#### Britain Denies Air Emergency Zone

OW171726 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] London, 17 Apr (XINHUA)--The British Government today denied a report from the Argentine Foreign Ministry that Britain had declared a 200-mile emergency zone in air space around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

The Argentine Foreign Ministry reportedly said earlier that Britain had notified the international civil aviation organization of the move and Argentina had protested to the United Nations.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said, "It's just absolutely untrue."

Government sources here said Britain could only declare exclusion zones where and when it had the capability to enforce them.

Britain has imposed a 200-mile maritime "war zone" around the disputed Malvinas (Falkland) Islands in the South Atlantic.

#### Haig Postpones Departure

OW181231 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Apr (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who was due to leave at noon today, made a last-minute decision to prolong his stay to have more talks with Argentine leaders in his mediation effort to bring peace between Argentina and Britain.

It was reported that Haig had fresh talks this afternoon with Argentina Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez, with whom he had already held long discussions.

Haig arrived here on April 15 to begin his second round of discussions for the shuttle mediation mission. There was certain optimism on the morning of April 16 after Haig met Argentine President Galtieri and handed him a message from U.S. President Reagan.

Then, a down-turn took place when gruelling hours of talks were spent on Argentina's sovereignty claim to the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands and found no narrowing of the difference existing on this issue between both sides, sources said.

This morning, the Argentine military junta had an emergency cabinet meeting and the general army command called another meeting of generals to hear a briefing on the discussions.

Intensive talks are now still going on and there are indications that more are planned for tomorrow.

#### Haig Again Extends Stay in Buenos Aires

OW191313 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Apr (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig today prolonged his stay here once again to continue his grueling talks with the Argentine authorities in a new effort to solve the Argentine-British dispute on the Malvinas Islands.

In the afternoon, Haig first had a talk with Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez alone. Then, the two were joined by their advisers who had just ended a meeting themselves.

Haig told U.S. press reporters today that it was better not to mention the issue of the sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands in the course of the current

negotiations. He asserted that this sovereignty issue would obviously affect the negotiations. The issue was probably only fit to later negotiations, he added.

Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri said today, "While the dialogue continues there exist possibilities of a solution." However, he stressed: "We are not going to abandon the Malvinas Islands because we are in Argentine territory."

Galtier expressed his readiness to have a new dialogue with Haig.

Argentine Foreign Minister Mendez told press reporters today: "The talks have failed to produce concrete agreements." But, he added, there is a positive factor, that is that the negotiations will continue.

Mendez said: "We still believe that negotiations are better than war." "We are making all necessary efforts to maintain peace so that Argentina will not suffer and will affirm its character as a free and sovereign country."

Haig started his second round of mediation talks upon his arrival here on April 15. He put forward a 5-point plan on the Argentine-British dispute at his talks with the Argentine military junta. The plan calls for: Argentine troops to withdraw from the Malvinas Islands and the British naval task force to return home; establishment of an international administration made up of Argentina, Britain and the United States on the islands; negotiations in December to decide the status of the islands; Malvinas islanders to vote on their future and Argentina to continue its trade with and supply for the islands.

Argentina has reportedly refused the plan because the plan did not mention the sovereignty issue. Argentina also could not accept the U.S. proposed administration set-up on the islands.

Vernon Walters, principal adviser to the U.S. mediation mission led by Haig, is flying back to Washington this evening. It is believed that he will directly report to U.S. President Reagan on the dialogues with Argentina.

#### Argentina Announces Counter Proposal

OW191906 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Apr (XINHUA)--The Argentine Government announced a counterproposal Sunday to one proposed by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig in an attempt to resolve its dispute with Britain over the Malvinas Islands, the CLARON reported today.

The counterproposal reportedly contains the following points: Immediate cessation of hostilities by both sides, a withdrawal of Argentine troops from the Malvinas Islands and a call-back of the British naval force; creation of a bilateral Argentine-British Government for the Malvinas Islands; and discussion of the islands' sovereignty within the framework of the United Nations.



Haig conducted difficult, 12-hour talks with top Argentine officials Sunday without reaching a point in which both Argentina and Britain can agree.

Nonetheless, an Argentine official indicated that "the difficult negotiations will continue." A U.S. State Department spokesman also announced that Haig will continue the talks.

#### Thatcher Says Argentine Proposal Unacceptable

OW201914 Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 20 Apr (XINHUA)--British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told parliament today that the Argentine peace proposal on the Malvinas (Falklands) crisis was unacceptable but she kept negotiations alive, according to reports reaching here.

The prime minister said she would send her Foreign Secretary Francis Pym to Washington on Thursday with a counter-proposal for U.S. mediator Alexander Haig.

Mrs Thatcher summoned a cabinet meeting today to discuss the draft compromise negotiated in Buenos Aires between U.S. mediator Haig and Argentine leaders.

She said the Argentine proposal fell short of British objectives in some important respects. But she regarded it as a stage in the negotiating process "which must now be continued."

Mrs Thatcher said she remained committed to a diplomatic solution, backing the diplomatic efforts with the naval task force heading toward the Malvinas Islands.

#### Argentina Wants Inter-American Treaty Invoked

OW200836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 20 Apr (XINHUA)--The Argentine Government Monday called for the invocation of the inter-American treaty of mutual defense against Britain's "threat to hemispheric peace and security," according to reports from Washington.

A note handed to the Organization of American States, by Argentine Ambassador to the OAS Raul Quijano said British naval activities were presenting a "grave and imminent threat" to the "peace and security of America."

The note said the Argentine Government requested an immediate, special meeting to discuss measures for preserving hemispheric peace and security in accordance with provisions of the inter-American treaty of mutual defense.

The mutual defense treaty stipulates that member states subjected to aggression may request the holding of an inter-American foreign ministers conference.

A spokesman of the OAS announced on the same day that the OAS Permanent Council would meet Tuesday morning. It was reported that the council would vote on the need to hold a foreign ministers meeting.

#### Haig Ends Talks With Argentine Leaders

OW200802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Apr (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig concluded more than three days of tough negotiations with Argentine leaders and left for home today after transmitting the outline of a proposed settlement of the Malvinas islands dispute to London.

According to Argentine press reports, Haig emerged from the talks with a plan for temporary joint control of the Malvinas with the Argentine and British flags flying over the islands.

In a brief statement at the airport before his departure, Haig said, "On Thursday, when I returned to Buenos Aires, I brought with me two new ideas which provided the basis for more intensive talks with the Argentine Government. Others have been developed here."

"In these more than three days of very detailed talks," he said, "there has been a further identification and refinement of the Argentine position."

"We have now finished this stage of our work. I am making the result available to the British Government and I am returning to Washington to report to the President," he said.

In his statement, Haig stressed "the urgent necessity for a diplomatic solution" based on the UN Security Council Resolution 502 and consistent with the principles and purposes of the UN Charter.

"I am more convinced than ever that war in the South Atlantic would be the greatest of tragedies and that time is indeed running out," he said.

Haig reportedly transmitted an outline of the proposed settlement to London upon leaving for Washington.

General Basilio Lami Dozo, commander in chief of the Argentine Air Force, said earlier today that "we are coming close to a solution preserving Argentine interests."

Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez told a news conference soon after Haig left for home that "Argentina's stand is consistently conciliatory and peaceful. Despite the existence of a practical and obvious threat of armed attack, Argentina still expressed its wish for negotiations today."

He pointed out that Argentina's stand has not changed and that stand is "based on the principles of the UN Charter and relevant UN resolutions."

He added that in the mind of Argentina, a definite period of time may be defined in which "various options for a settlement of this problem will be considered and negotiated, and these options will lead quickly to a full and indisputable acknowledgement of Argentina's sovereignty over this area. We did not, and will not, depart from this stand."

#### British Government Studying Proposals

OW200249 Beijing XINHUA in English 0234 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] London, 19 Apr (XINHUA)--The British Government declared today that it would be studying carefully the latest proposals for a settlement of the Anglo-Argentine dispute over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands and would be in touch with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig again, according to a statement from the prime minister's office.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher called a meeting of senior cabinet ministers earlier this evening immediately after she received the new proposals through the U.S. secretary of state who had just concluded four days of marathon talks with the Argentine leaders. Attending the meeting were Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, Home Secretary William Whitelaw, Defence Secretary John Nott as well as Chief of the Defence Staff Admiral of the Fleet Sir Terence Lewin.

The Downing Street statement, which was issued while the ministerial meeting was still going on, also said that the new proposals "are complex and difficult in content and at first sight they do not meet the requirements strongly expressed by parliament, particularly on the need to regard as paramount the wishes of the islanders." But the promise to "study them carefully and be in touch again with Mr Haig" was interpreted by observers here as an indication that the government was not going to reject them out of hand but would keep the door of negotiations open.

It is learned that Mrs Thatcher's cabinet will meet tomorrow morning to discuss and decide on the matter. The meeting will be one of the most crucial in this crisis which has nearly brought the two countries to military confrontation.

#### UK Looks to Peaceful Solution

OW200229 Beijing XINHUA in English 0215 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] London, 19 Apr (XINHUA)--Britain is making every possible effort to seek for a satisfactory solution to its dispute with Argentina over the South Atlantic Falkland (Malvinas) Islands by peaceful means, Foreign Secretary Francis Pym said here today.

He told the House of Commons that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's diplomatic shuttle still "provides the best hope of achieving a peaceful settlement" and the British Government would continue to cooperate fully with his efforts.



Meanwhile, the foreign secretary made it clear that Britain was stepping up military, economic and diplomatic pressure on Argentina. With the naval task force continuing its progress towards the Falklands, the British Defence Ministry announced today that nearly 1,000 more paratroopers and three more ships to carry the wounded would be sent to the South Atlantic. The government also disclosed yesterday that about a dozen Vulcan nuclear bombers are being rearmed with conventional weapons for possible use in any conflict with Argentina.

Indicating that Britain's position on the issue remains unchanged, Pym warned once again that Argentina should have no doubts about "our resolve to exercise our rights to the full if this should prove necessary."

The government and opposition parties are awaiting with anxiety the outcome of Haig's talks in Buenos Aires.

#### Argentina Reiterates Sovereignty

OW211926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1914 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr (XINHUA)--The ruling junta of Argentina issued a communique last last night reiterating its irrenounceable sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands and also the hope that its dispute with Britain over the archipelago would be settled peacefully.

After reviewing the proceedings of the conflict over the Malvinas Islands, the communique says in face of the mounting threat posed by the British naval force, Argentina has taken the decision to occupy the islands in defense of her supreme interests.

Referring to the talks with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, the communique says the ultimate aim of these talks is to have Argentina's sovereignty over the islands recognized and strengthen the exercise of her sovereignty.

Providing that Britain gives up its claim for sovereignty over the Malvinas and renounces military threat, the communique continues, Argentina will always be willing to consider the wishes of the English-speaking residents of the islands, and to satisfy British interests that do not interfere with Argentine sovereignty.

The military junta points out in the communique, "In conversations with the (U.S.) secretary of state, formulas encompassing all these circumstances were analyzed and discussed. Guarantees and arrangements contemplating the particular necessities of a limited period of transition were outlined, so that, at the completion of this period the result could be none other than the full exercise of our sovereignty."

In conclusion, the communique makes clear "Argentina's invariable disposition to negotiate honorable formulas of solution. It is necessary to emphasize with the same resolve the will of its authorities and its people to defend and gain recognition of its sovereign rights."

It is reported that after U.S. Secretary of State Haig left here with a new idea to solve the dispute, Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri called together the leaders of all political parties yesterday and pledged to them that Argentina will never abandon her sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

Emerging from the meeting, leader of the Federal Party Francisco Manrique said, "We are given the absolute guarantee that Argentina will make no concessions on the sovereignty of these islands."

Meanwhile, the Argentine interior minister, in a note to provincial governors briefing them on the negotiations, stated that the Argentines will never lower their national flag over the Malvinas Islands.

#### OAS Votes for Meeting on Dispute

OW210832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 21 Apr (XINHUA)--The Permanent Council of the Organization of American States headquartered in Washington voted 18-0 Tuesday to convene an emergency meeting of OAS foreign ministers next Monday on the Malvinas (Falklands) dispute, according to reports from Washington.

The vote was taken at the request of Argentina and over the objections of the United States, who abstained in the vote along with Colombia and Trinidad-Tobago.

Argentine Foreign Minister [title as received] Raul Quijano, who made the request on April 19, told the OAS session that the British armada en route to the South Atlantic posed a threat "not only to Argentina, but to the entire American continent and endangered the region's peace and security."

"The British threat is increasing and it is in this context that the Argentine request must be seen," he said.

"If these actions do not cease immediately, my country cannot but use the extreme recourse of its legitimate defense against aggression," he stressed.

"Argentina is prepared for peace because it wants peace," he said, "but it is not prepared to accept that its soil, which is also the soil of the Americas, be the object of a new unlawful seizure by force of arms."

He added that the Argentine request was not to be viewed as a sign that Haig had failed in his efforts.

The emergency meeting of OAS foreign ministers was to be called under the 1947 Rio de Janeiro treaty on mutual hemispheric defense, which obliges signatory countries to mutual military support in case of attack.

U.S. Ambassador William Middendorf said before the vote was taken that he questioned whether it was "necessary or appropriate" to apply the Rio treaty in the present circumstances.

He said it would be unwise to convene a foreign ministers meeting at a time when Secretary of State Alexander Haig's mediation effort was continuing.

At an improvised White House news conference after the OAS vote and his meeting with Haig, who had just returned from Buenos Aires, U.S. President Ronald Reagan said it would be "advantageous" if the OAS delayed a vote on application of the Rio mutual defense treaty which Argentina had demanded.

Reagan said the situation was "very difficult", but "there have been some changes made (of the Argentine proposals) and they have been relayed to the United Kingdom."

"I just hope that we can keep this process going and that there will be restraint on both countries from taking any step which could be dangerous," he said.

#### Argentine Cabinet Discusses Talks With Haig

OW211700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr (XINHUA)--Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri called a special cabinet meeting Tuesday evening to discuss his negotiations concerning the Malvinas Islands with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

Presidential Information Secretary Rodolfo Baltierrez said after the meeting that during negotiations with Haig, the Argentine Government "never discussed the sovereign right of the Malvinas Islands, nor the establishment of an Argentine-British coalition administration on the islands, nor Britain's right in the Antarctic."

Argentina's Air Force Commander Lami Dozo said in Rio Gallegos last night that his country's conflict with Britain that began April 2 was at the "cross-road" between peace and war.

"Argentina's request for the invocation of the inter-American treaty of mutual defense does not mean we shall discontinue negotiations with Britain. In another sense, it will accelerate such negotiations," the commander said.

Concerning the possibility of setting up a coalition administration during a transition period Lami Dozo said it was acceptable, but only under the condition that Argentina's sovereign right over the Malvinas Islands is guaranteed.

Argentina's Army, Navy and Air Force were ready to fight any military invasion of the Malvinas Islands, the commander said.

#### UK Cabinet Examines Argentine Proposals

OW210248 Beijing XINHUA in English 0240 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] London, 20 Apr (XINHUA)--British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher called a full cabinet meeting this evening to examine Argentina's proposals for a peaceful settlement of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands dispute and discuss probable British response.

The meeting ended without a statement from the prime minister's office. Foreign Secretary Francis Pym told reporters briefly that it had "reviewed the position as it stands today" and that the government was doing its very best "to achieve a diplomatic settlement." He also made it clear that Britain was still standing firm on the need for Argentina's complete withdrawal from the islands.

The British Government's tactics now, which is understood to have been approved by today's cabinet meeting, is to counter the Argentine proposals with new proposals of its own and they will be taken by the foreign secretary to Washington on Thursday.

Tonight's cabinet meeting was followed by another meeting of the senior ministers who have been handling the Malvinas operation--Mrs Thatcher and her foreign, home and defence secretaries. They will meet again tomorrow to formulate in detail Britain's own proposals on the problem.

#### EEC Reaffirms Support of UK

OW210934 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Brussels, 20 Apr (XINHUA)--The European Economic Community at an informal ministerial meeting here today reaffirmed its solidarity with Britain on the Falklands (Malvinas) issue.

At the special meeting held at Britain's request, British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym briefed the ministers on the latest developments of the British-Argentine dispute. The ministers exchanged views on the dispute and the EEC position.

Belgian Minister of External Relations and President of the Ministerial Council Leo Tindemans stressed at a news conference after the meeting that the ten member states confirmed their "complete solidarity" with Britain on the Falklands issue and reaffirmed their determination to see UN Security Council Resolution 502 implemented.

He said the EEC hoped that a peaceful solution would be found, which holds the above resolution in respect.

The EEC "salutes the efforts of (U.S. Secretary of State) Haig to devise a peaceful solution and supports his efforts," he added.

When asked whether the EEC would provide military support for Britain, Tindemans said, "We did not discuss the military aspects which do not exist. An organization like the EEC never uses armed force. The first thing here concerns the question of the political and diplomatic stand."

"It is our duty to seek peaceful solutions and try our best to avoid a conflict," he added.

## UK To Continue Negotiations

OW210234 Beijing XINHUA in English 0219 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] London, 20 Apr (XINHUA)--British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher today made clear her government's intention to continue the negotiations on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands crisis by announcing her decision to send Foreign Secretary Francis Pym to Washington to put forward Britain's own proposals.

After her initial chilly response late last night to the latest proposals stemming from American Secretary of State Alexander Haig's talks with Argentine leaders in Buenos Aires, Mrs Thatcher told the House of Commons this afternoon that those proposals fell short of British objectives in some important respects, but she said that "We regard this as a stage in the negotiating process which must now be continued." She added that the proposals were being examined "very closely" and her government would seek to put forward its own proposals. With that in mind, she said, Pym will fly to Washington on Thursday (April 22) to meet Haig.

Mrs Thatcher said she remained committed to a diplomatic solution if an acceptable one could be found. Meanwhile, she stressed that Britain was still backing its diplomatic efforts with the naval task force continuing its progress toward the South Atlantic.

Mrs Thatcher declined to go into detail of what counter-proposals her government was prepared to make before a full cabinet meeting is called to discuss the new developments in the crisis this evening. This afternoon's parliamentary session is seen as a good chance for the prime minister to assess the mood especially inside her own party.

## Argentina Restates Position, Prepares for War

OW221828 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr (XINHUA)--The Argentine military junta has strengthened its defense in Malvinas (Falkland) Islands over the past two days while continuing to explain to the public its negotiation position.

The junta has repeatedly assured the Argentine people that a transitional period of joint Argentine and British administration in the islands would not damage Argentina's claim to full sovereignty over the archipelago.

Foreign Minister Costa Mendez said at a meeting today the military junta is determined to safeguard its sovereignty while trying its best to avoid war actions. It will not be Argentina that first takes the road to war, he declared.

The same day, Argentine Air Force Commander Lami Dozo told reporters that Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas was "unnegotiable" and British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher should accept this.



Meanwhile, Argentina has taken new measures to strengthen its defence in the Malvinas as news came that Britain would reject Argentina's proposals by putting forth counter-proposals. Naval sources said that one military vessel and two merchant ships yesterday sailed across the maritime exclusion zone declared by Britain and arrived in Port Argentina (the newest name given to Port Stanley). The ships transported military supplies for Argentine troops on the islands. It was also reported that a blackout was enforced there last night. A civilian defence exercise was held in Port Blanca.

Argentine Naval Commander Jorge Anaya, Air Force Chief Lami Dozo and Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces Jose Vaquero said that they were satisfied at the military preparations on the Malvinas after their inspections.

President Galtieri will make inspection of the islands tomorrow, it was learned.

Amid news of British naval movement to South Georgia Island, observers here said the remote island in the South Atlantic might become the first target of attack or even of a landing by British troops. With a small garrison of only 140 Argentine soldiers defending it, the island is most vulnerable. A successful landing there would be used by the British as a chip at the negotiation table, observers predicted. Fear is also growing that the British naval force could also attack continental Argentina in an effort to cut off the Argentine supply line to the Malvinas. The military authorities confirmed that city Rivadavia, the starting port of the supply line, would likely be included in the battle zone.

#### Argentina's President Inspects Falkland Islands

OW221846 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri flew [as received] to the Malvinas Islands (Falklands) today to inspect military installations and to discuss defense of the archipelago from British attack.

He wanted to discuss the situation with military chiefs on the islands to give them "the final orders," Galtieri said.

Galtieri who is general commander of the army said he also would visit military installations in southern Argentina before returning to Buenos Aires on Friday.

Galtieri Wednesday told reporters that the current crisis was perhaps "the most delicate question" Argentina had faced during this century. But he was confident that "this problem will be solved."

Galtieri told reporters that Argentina still was pursuing diplomatic action, hoping to find a peaceful solution to the dispute.

President Galtieri also announced the renaming the capital of the Malvinas Islands to Port Argentino; the capital originally was called Port Malvinas.



Argentine Air Force Commander and junta member, Lami Dozo, upon his return to Port Commodore Rivadavia from the Malvinas Wednesday, told journalists that Argentina is ready to repel any armed attack. Speaking on the defense of the Malvinas, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, he said Argentine forces "are ready to put up resistance anywhere that was threatened by attack."

On the eve of President Galtieri's departure for the disputed archipelago, Argentine military sources confirmed that an Argentine Air Force Boeing 707 was intercepted Wednesday by a British Harrier jet less than 20 kilometers from the British naval task force. He said the unarmed plane was not fired on.

The Argentine Air Force has announced that all private and taxi aircraft are banned from flying over southern Argentina. Commercial flights are not included, it said.

#### Pym To Take Proposal to Washington

OW220254 Beijing XINHUA in English 0244 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] London, 21 Apr (XINHUA)--Britain's counter-proposals to an Argentine package for a peaceful settlement of the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands crisis were finalised by Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher and her inner "war cabinet" at a meeting here this morning. They will be taken to Washington by Foreign Secretary Francis Pym tomorrow.

No details about these proposals have been disclosed.

In his statement to the House of Commons this afternoon, Pym listed three "critical points" which he said must be dealt with if any negotiation is to be concluded "satisfactorily". They are Argentine withdrawal, the nature of any interim administration of the islands and the framework for the negotiations on the long-term solution to the dispute.

According to British newspaper and television reports, this plan envisages a three-phase settlement. First, there must be a total Argentine military withdrawal; then there would be a period of British administration of the islands; and finally there would be negotiations with Argentina about sovereignty after consulting the islanders. These are exactly what the British Government has insisted on ever since the crisis began.

Pym assured members of parliament repeatedly today that his prime objective was to achieve a peaceful settlement. This is the aim of his journey to Washington, he indicated. But he warned that no one should be under misguided impression that the negotiations were in any way going to be easy. However hard I was trying to achieve a peaceful settlement, the use of force could not at any stage be ruled out," he said.

### Argentine President Concludes Visit to Falklands

OW231739 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri wound up a five-hour inspection tour of the Malvinas Islands and returned to the port city of Rio Gallegos in southern Argentina last night, according to a report from Buenos Aires.

Galtieri, who is also commander in chief of the army, was Argentina's first head of state to have set foot on the Malvinas Islands.

On arriving at Port Argentina, newly-named capital of the Malvinas Islands, Galtieri went into a session with Mario Benjamin Menendez, military commander of the Argentine troops on the islands. Later, he inspected the fortifications on the islands and talked with the troops.

The president reportedly called on the Argentine soldiers to defend the islands "to the last drop of blood."

Galtieri told newsmen accompanying him on the visit that all necessary defense measures have been taken and that he believes that the Argentines are able to defend the islands. "I have the certainty and the conviction that the blue and white (Argentine flag) will not be hauled down. If the flag is lowered, it will evidently mean not a single Argentine is left alive there."

The president said, "They (the British) will understand that history has marched forward, that the world has evolved and that some situations of the past cannot come back."

Galtieri also told the newsmen that he hopes the Western world will maintain the maximum objectivity and cautiousness in assessing the current situation.

The president is flying to Port Comodoro Rivadavia for an inspection tour of that city later today.

It is also reported that Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez is scheduled to travel to Washington tomorrow to attend an emergency meeting of the Organization of American States (OAS). He indicated that he did not plan to meet British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym who is also in Washington holding talks with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

### EC Urged To Remove Sanctions Against Argentina

OW231707 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Brussels, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--Latin American countries have called on the European community to lift immediately its economic sanctions against Argentina for its take-over of the Malvinas Islands.

The call was contained in a communique issued by ambassadors of Latin American countries in this country on April 21. A text of the communique was handed to

Belgian president of the EEC committee yesterday in protest of "the measures suspending imports from Argentina."

"These measures taken by the EEC has a character of an economic sanction, seriously affecting a developing country and constituting a violation of the rules governing international economic relations," the communique says.

Earlier, the ten EEC countries have "condemned Argentina for flagrantly violating international law on April 10 and decided to suspend imports to the EEC from Argentina."

#### British Fleet Approaches Islands

OW231728 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] London, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--All the ships of Britain's task force in the South Atlantic are now at "defence stations," the British Ministry of Defence announced here this morning.

The combat fleet, led by two aircraft carriers and set sail 18 days ago, is entrusted with the task of recapturing the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands from Argentina, by force, if efforts for a diplomatic solution should fail. It is believed to be already [sentence as published].

Today's announcement means half of each ship's crew is on the alert and the other half will go to that position at a moment's notice. The final state of readiness before a battle is "action stations" when the entire crew are at fighting posts.

Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher warned again yesterday that the use of force could not be ruled out at any stage. She went to the Royal Navy's headquarters this morning at Northwood, west of London, to hear a briefing from Sir John Fieldhouse, commander in chief of the fleet, about its latest position in the South Atlantic. This was her first visit there since the Malvinas crisis began three weeks ago. She is expected to call a meeting of the "war cabinet" after hearing a report from Foreign Secretary Francis Pym on his talks with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. Pym is returning from Washington tonight.

#### Pym Leaves Washington

OW241644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym left here for home tonight after two days' exhausting fruitless talks with U.S. Secretary State Alexander Haig on the current British-Argentine dispute over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

Secretary Haig had been shuttling between Buenos Aires and London as a mediator but so far has failed to narrow the differences between the two sides.

Pym arrived here Thursday, bringing with him Britain's proposals for solving the crisis. The Argentine proposals had been relayed to Britain by Haig Monday.

Although Pym called the talks "valuable" and "useful," and said "progress is being made" earlier today, he was reported to be "no more optimistic" when he left here.

Pym told the press, during the breaks of the talks, that his country "will not shrink from the use of force if that is necessary." "If this mission failed, if all other means of trying to reach a peaceful settlement failed...then at the end of the day, however unwelcome, forces would have to be used," he warned.

British sources here disclosed earlier in the day that the American Government had proposed a new plan to the British Government without revealing the content. The source said, in Britain's view, the new plan was "not satisfactory," and it would be decided in London whether or not it was acceptable.

All signs indicate that the gap between Britain and Argentina is too wide to be easily bridged. Observers here said, Britain seemingly hopes to regain the islands through negotiations, but is also using threat of military forces to bring pressure on the Argentines. The Argentine junta has steadfastly refused to give up its control over the islands and made it clear that the sovereignty on the islands is not negotiable.

#### Argentina Agrees To Continue Negotiations

OW241604 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 24 Apr (XINHUA)---Argentine President Galtieri said yesterday that Argentina would accept a limited period of transitional government in the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands but Argentina's sovereignty was unquestionable, according to reports reaching here.

The president made his first public mention of a transitional administration when he talked to reporters while inspecting Tierra del Fuego at the southern tip of the country.

In his capacity as president and army commander in chief, Galtieri returned to the capital from an inspection tour of the Malvinas, the city of Rivadavia, Rio Gallegos and Tierra del Fuego.

Galtieri was quoted by the Argentine news agency DYN [as received] as saying that in the current negotiations to avoid war, Argentine "sovereignty over the island is not a matter of discussion." Except this point, Argentina was ready to negotiate every aspect of the dispute, including "a limited period of transition." "We are ready to hold a dialogue aimed at seeking points of accord in order to guarantee the life style, the traditions and culture of present inhabitants of the Malvinas who are of British origin," the president said.

He said Argentina agreed to continue negotiations toward a peaceful settlement either with assistance of the U.S., or through the United Nations or the Organisation of American States or even in direct talks with Britain. "While dialogue exists, so does the possibility of a solution," he declared.

He said when he inspected Port Argentina at Malvinas, he told soldiers there he was satisfied with their high morale and he would certainly return to the islands in the future. Argentina's blue and white striped flag would continue to fly over the islands, he stressed.

#### British Warships Near South Georgia Island

OW241602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--Argentina tonight discovered on its radar screen at least two British warships in an area some 50 nautical miles off the South Georgia Island, declared an Argentine high ranking officer.

But, there is no sign of further advance of the ships, he added.

The officer said that the two ships were "under watch". "It seems that they are not advancing further and neither do ours. Of course, like us, they are awaiting orders. At present, decisions are political ones," he pointed out.

Sources here or in London anticipated that the British fleet would probably storm the South Georgia Island first, and then use the island as a foothold for its advancing on the Malvinas.

Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri warned at Comodoro Rivadavia, Argentina, yesterday that the British fleet would find it not easy to recapture the South Georgia Island.

The Argentine Foreign Ministry confirmed this evening that Raul Quijano, Argentine ambassador to the Organization of American States, had handed over a note to the organization, exposing the intrusion of the British fleet into the security zone of the Argentine Navy.

#### Britain Warns Argentina To Avoid Task Force

OW251527 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] London, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--Britain has declared a "no-go" zone around its 40-ship task force in South Atlantic and warned Argentine ships, planes and submarines to stay away or risk attack, according to a British Defense Ministry statement issued here today.

The warning was conveyed to Argentina last Friday through the Swiss Embassy in Buenos Aires following two probing flights by an unarmed Argentine Air Force Boeing 707 in the vicinity of the British fleet last week.

The statement said, "Any approach on the part of Argentine warships, including submarines, naval auxiliaries and military aircraft, which could amount to a threat to interfere with the mission of the British forces in the South Atlantic will encounter the appropriate response."

"All Argentine aircraft, including civil aircraft engaged in surveillance of the British forces, will be regarded as hostile and are liable to be dealt with accordingly," it added.



It was reported that the Argentine Government had condemned the British statement as a violation of international law and said the British message "authorizes the Argentine Republic to make immediate use of its right to legitimate defense."

The British Defense Ministry made the statement public today following an emergency cabinet meeting called by Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher last night. A spokesman said after the meeting that the British Government would again contact U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to continue "the search for a peaceful settlement," though officials here failed to disguise their pessimism.

#### Argentina Rejects British 'No Go' Warning

OW251557 Beijing XINHUA in English 1545 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--The Argentine Government has denounced the British declaration of "no-go" zone in South Atlantic as a "violation of the most fundamental norms of international law," according to a government communique issued here Saturday night.

The communique came in response to a British note in which Britain has warned Argentine ships, planes and submarines to stay away from the "no-go" zone or risk attack by British task force there.

The communique said, "The Argentine armed forces will respond to any British aggression by virtue of the right of self-defense established in article 51 of the United Nations Charter."

"Argentina considers itself in total liberty of action to defend, in the manner it judges most convenient, the supreme interests of the nation," the communique said.

It urged the British Government "to put an end to this long series of provocations, improper for a civilized nation and which in no way furthers a diplomatic solution to our differences and which are reaching intolerable limits."

#### Mendez Departs for OAS Meeting

OW251228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Apr (XINHUA)--Argentine Foreign Secretary Costa Mendez left here tonight for Washington to attend an emergency meeting of foreign ministers of the Organization of American States (OAS).

The emergency meeting was scheduled to open on April 26 by OAS at a special permanent council meeting held on April 20. With the British naval task forces moving closer to the Malvinas Islands, Argentina asked the meeting to discuss and decide whether or not to impose a collective sanction against Britain according to the Rio treaty, a pan-American defence pact. The treaty delimits a security zone in the West Hemisphere and the entry into the zone by any fleet and aircraft from outside the American continent will be considered an invasion of all states in the hemisphere.



It was announced that three generals accompanying Mr Mendez to Washington were Hector Iglesias, general secretary of the presidency, Benito Moya, chief of the military office, Jose Miret, secretary of planning. Earlier, the three generals attended the lengthy talks here between the Argentine junta and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. Observers here speculated that as members of the delegation to the Washington meeting, they together with Mr Mendez, will probably have talks with Haig before or after the meeting.

Before his departure, Mr Mendez made last-minute preparations and consultations on his mission with President Leopoldo Galtieri and the commanders of the three armed services. Mr Mendez was optimistic on the possibility of his winning "Latin America's support" at the Washington Meeting.

#### British Helicopters Strafe S. Georgia Port

OW251907 Beijing XINHUA in English 1856 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--The Argentine Government announced today in a communique that Grytvyken, the only port of South Georgia Island in the South Atlantic, had been strafed at dawn by machine-gun from British helicopters.

Two British helicopters took part in the raid on Grytvyken, the communique said.

This action by the British naval units had made Britain "the aggressor," the communique stressed.

According to an earlier report, British helicopters attacked an Argentine submarine before dawn, when it was on the surface near Grytvyken. Several crew members were wounded during the raid and evacuated to that island. One of the wounded was reportedly a non-commissioned officer.

The South Georgia Islands are located 2,000 km from the Argentinian coast and 1,500 km from the Falklands (Malvinas).

According to news reports from New York, Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez declared today that Argentina is "technically" in a state of war with Britain. He made the statement in New York on his way to Washington, where he is scheduled to meet U.S. State Secretary Alexander Haig on the Falkland (Malvinas) crisis.

#### Argentina Issues Communiques on British Attack

OW261302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--Argentina's military junta today described the British attack on the South Georgia Island as an act of aggression in clear violation of UN Security Council Resolution 502.

The junta's No 27 communique says that two British helicopters strafed Port Grytvyken on South Georgia just before dawn today. The helicopters were rebuffed by Argentine forces.

Communique No 28 says that "British helicopters attacked an Argentine submarine at South Georgia early today while it was unloading food, medicine and mail for 30 workers dismantling a disused whaling station." The communique says that the British attack obviously constitutes an aggression since the submarine on the surface was equipped neither with offensive nor defensive means.

Another communique of the junta says the military operations started this morning are continuing. Argentine soldiers withstood the barrage of fire leveled by the British Navy and the strafing from the enemy aircraft, displaying a high morale and militancy which made the British attack very difficult.

The military junta reportedly held a meeting at noon today to study the situation caused by the British attack on the South Georgia Island.

A dispatch from Washington said Argentine Foreign Minister Costa Mendez postponed his talks scheduled for today with U.S. Secretary of State Haig. On learning the British attack, Mendez said: "I suppose that technically we might be at war."

#### Argentina Confirms Retreat of Troops From Island

OW261345 Beijing XINHUA in English 1325 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--The Argentine troops on the South Georgia Island have "fallen back" from their original positions and "continue to fight in interior zones," the Argentine military junta confirmed in a communique made public early this morning.

The communique said, "One apparent initial victory of the British forces was due to the notable numerical superiority of their troops, but this does not mean that they exercise unrestricted control over the island."

"Independent of the final outcome of this difficult fight," the communique said, "the basic objectives established by the military junta in relation with the recuperation of the islands remain in force." Argentine sovereignty over the islands "will not be negotiated nor will national dignity be violated under any concept," the communique said.

Argentine naval sources said earlier that the Argentine troops on the South Georgia Island underwent helicopter attack and cannon fire from a British warship. Their facilities were destroyed. The Argentine submarine "Santa Fe" was damaged with a number of seamen injured by British helicopter attack.

Buenos Aires remained calm yesterday. In the afternoon and evening, hundreds of Argentine people carrying national flags gathered in the May Plaza to condemn the British occupation of the South Georgia Island.

Argentine Minister of Interior General Alfredo Saint Jean has instructed provincial governors to "take extreme measures to guarantee the safety of persons, property and organizations of Britain and other countries involved in the present conflict."

#### Argentina Suspends Negotiations With UK

OW261508 Beijing XINHUA in English 1459 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--Argentina is suspending negotiations with Britain via the United States over the Malvinas Islands disputes because of Britain's raid on South Georgia, said Argentine Foreign Minister Costa Mendez in Washington yesterday, according to reports reaching here.

Mendez arrived in Washington yesterday for meetings with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig who has been mediating in the disputes between Argentina and Britain over the Malvinas Islands. But the meeting with Haig scheduled for yesterday afternoon had been "postponed" at Argentina's request because of the British operations on South Georgia.

Commenting on Britain's raid, Mendez told reporters: "Britain has used force and invaded our island...for us, it means no negotiations with Britain for the time being."

He charged that "the British have violated not only the Security Council Resolution 502...but also the basic principles of negotiations with Britain through the United States of America" as well as "the general principles of international law."

British operations would have "serious consequences for peace," he added.

Argentina sent notes yesterday to the UN Security Council and the Organisation of American States protesting the British raid on South Georgia.

#### Thatcher Speaks on Crisis

OW262005 Beijing XINHUA in English 1928 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] London, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher today defended the military action taken by the British naval task force in the South Atlantic yesterday while claiming that her government is still seeking a negotiated settlement of the dispute with Argentina.

In a statement to the House of Commons here this afternoon, Mrs Thatcher described Britain's recapture of South Georgia and the attack on an Argentine submarine off the island as an action of "self-defence". She confirmed that about 180 Argentines were taken prisoner during the action, including those on board the damaged submarine. They will be handed back to Argentina, she said.

Argentina has already denounced the British operation as an aggression.

Mrs Thatcher told members of parliament that as the British task force is approaching the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, "the urgent need is to speed up the negotiations, not to slow them down." She said her government will keep close touch with American Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who has engaged in an intensive shuttle diplomacy in an attempt to avert military confrontation between Britain and Argentina. Mrs Thatcher also called upon the Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez to reconsider his decision to break off the negotiations through Haig.

Opposition parties expressed support for the recovery of South Georgia. But they laid more emphasis on the urgent need to intensify diplomatic efforts to seek a peaceful settlement of the crisis. The Labour Party leader Michael Foot warned against "dangerous escalation of the crisis." "The search for peace must never be torpedoed by us," he said.

#### Argentina Strengthens War Preparations

OW261845 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--Argentina has put all its armed forces on alert and taken added measures in coastal areas against possible sudden attacks from British warships in the wake of the British landing on the South Georgia Island.

The Argentine News Agency reported thousands of soldiers have been organized into reinforcement troops in support of coastal defences. Rio Gallegos and other areas in San Julian Province are now in the state of "yellow alert". Light blackouts are enforced in the city of Rio Gallegos. Precautionary measures also include control over electricity, water and gas supply.

It is reported that plans have been made for an evacuation of civilian population in possible battle areas.

Meanwhile, the news of Britain's helicopter attack on an Argentine submarine and the British troops' landing on South Georgia have aroused widespread indignation. Deolindo Bittel, deputy president of Argentina's biggest party--the Justicialist Party, said Argentina should go all out to fight back the British aggression. Carlos Contin, president of the Union Civica Radical, said the British action constituted "an unjust, aggressive act" which took place when negotiations were still going on. All Argentines will unite as one in the struggle against the aggression, he noted. Trade union officials called on workers to actively participate in the struggle of defending the country's sovereignty.

#### UN Secretary General Appeals to UK, Argentina

OW261849 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] United Nations, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar this morning appealed to Argentina and Britain "to refrain from any action that would broaden yet further the conflict which threatens to have serious consequences for world peace," according to a UN spokesman.

The secretary-general said that in view of the latest development which had taken place over the South Georgia Island, "It is imperative that the escalation of the situation be halted." He therefore appealed to Argentina and Britain to comply immediately with the provisions of Security Council Resolution 502.

#### Argentina Says Its Troops Hold South Georgia

OW271451 Beijing XINHUA in English 1354 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--Argentina today announced that its "special forces" on the South Georgia Island are still holding their positions, and denied the reported landing by British troops on the Malvinas Islands, according to a report from Buenos Aires.

In a communique issued early this morning, the Argentine ruling junta described as "absolutely false" the London press reports that the Argentine troops defending the South Georgia Island had surrendered. Though the British forces enjoyed numerical superiority, the communique says, the Argentine troops were still holding their positions at Port Leith on the South Georgia Island.

In another communique that followed, the ruling junta gave the lie to London newspaper reports that an advance of the British troops had landed on the Malvinas Islands. "This propaganda action is part of a campaign launched by Britain with the aim of misleading international public opinion, satisfying internal political needs, exerting influence over the international forums where the South Atlantic crisis is being debated and undermining Argentina's will," the communique noted.

#### OAS Meeting Opens, Urges Peace on Continent

OW271346 Beijing XINHUA in English 1325 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--The foreign ministers of the Organization of American States (OAS) today urged that "peace be maintained in the hemisphere and that the rule of law prevail as the basis for international relations."

The three-day OAS meeting, which began this morning at the request of Argentina to discuss its dispute with Britain over the Malvinas Islands, was attended by 18 foreign ministers and three lower-level delegates from its 21 member states.

Speaking at the afternoon session, Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez accused Britain of committing "an act of aggression" and "seeking to recover territories that belong to us by sending a fleet to retake the South Georgia Island.

The OAS should demand the withdrawal of the British battle fleet from the South Atlantic, the first and most important step that Argentina must take now to safeguard its peace and security, he said.



The Argentine foreign minister's speech was greeted with applause by the other Latin American delegates at the meeting.

The foreign ministers of Venezuela and Peru, Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco and Javier Arias Stella, also criticized Britain's colonialist and imperialist attitude in its dispute with a Third World country like Argentina, and pledged their countries' solidarity with Argentina.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig reemphasized the importance of a peaceful solution to the dispute. Failing this, he warned, "the enemies of the West could find fresh opportunities to seek that position of influence on the mainland of the Americas they have so long sought."

After echoing the call contained in the UN Security Council Resolution 502 on April 3 for the immediate withdrawal of Argentine forces from the disputed archipelago, Haig pointed out that "there has been a use of force by an American state." Deploing the use of force, he said, "I think all of us are well aware of how many members of the OAS are involved in a dispute over territory with one or more neighbors."

Apparently with Argentina's intent in mind that it is seeking hemispheric support for its case against the British and also the intent to seek some sort of sanctions by American states against Britain by invoking the 1947 Rio treaty, Haig pointed out that "it would be neither appropriate nor effective to treat this dispute within the collective security framework implied by the Rio treaty." He cautioned: "Any resolution considered for adoption by the foreign ministers should be examined against the criteria of whether it contributes to the peace process."

He offered to continue his effort in assisting both parties to seek "a framework of peace" "in the spirit of friendship with both countries."

#### Nonaligned Communique on Dispute

OW270426 Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] United Nations, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--The coordinating bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned countries today reiterated its support for Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands.

The coordinating bureau met here this morning at the request of the permanent representative of Argentina who brought to the attention of the bureau the recent developments in the region of the Malvinas Islands.

A communique issued after the meeting said the bureau expressed its grave concern over the developments in the region and "requested the interested parties to actively seek a peaceful solution of their dispute and refrain from any action which may endanger peace and security in the region."

The communique recalled the declaration of the conference of ministers of foreign affairs of non-aligned countries held in Lima in 1975, which stated:



The non-aligned countries "strongly support in the special and particular case of the Malvinas Islands the just claim of the Argentine Republic and urge the United Kingdom to actively continue the negotiations recommended by the United Nations in order to restore the said territory to Argentine sovereignty."

The communique also noted that the movement's support for Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands had been reaffirmed at subsequent summit and ministerial meetings of the movement including the ministerial meeting held in New York in September 1981.

"In this context," the communique said, "the bureau expressed its support for the efforts at obtaining a just, durable and peaceful negotiated solution in accordance with the application of resolution 502 (1982) of the Security Council in its entirety, the principles and decisions of the movement of non-aligned countries and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly."

#### Argentina Rejects Haig's Offer

OW281240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--Argentina yesterday turned down an offer from U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to return to Buenos Aires in an attempt to resolve the Malvinas crisis, but said it would be willing to study any new proposals from President Reagan on ending the dispute, according to a report from Buenos Aires.

The Argentine News Agency TELAM quoted Argentine diplomats in Washington as saying that Argentina has "virtually rejected" the idea that Mr Haig should continue his mission.

TELAM said that Argentina's virtual rejection of Mr Haig as a mediator in the dispute was due to his speech at the foreign ministers' meeting of the Organization of American States on April 26.

The news agency did not elaborate but political sources in Buenos Aires said that the Argentine Government was angered by the fact that Mr Haig had implicitly blamed Argentina saying, "First, there has been use of force by an American state."

Mr Haig in Washington yesterday put before Argentina and Britain a new peace proposal by the U.S. Government to prevent Britain and Argentina entering a full-scale war over the Malvinas.

#### Argentine Communique Notes Possible UK Attack

OW281928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1907 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--The Argentine military junta said in a communique today that in face of an imminent offensive by British troops on the Malvinas Islands, Argentina is determined to fight in an indomitable spirit.

The communique says that in view of the present attitude of the British Government, British troops will take a military action against the Malvinas within the coming 24 to 48 hours.

It points out that the Argentine Government and people have a traditional spirit of solving the disputes with Britain peacefully, but they are convinced that their right is legitimate and the cause they are defending for is just.

The communique says, "It is obvious that the British aggressors are launching a psychological attack. However, it can only further reveal their own fault and weakness. Meanwhile it can bolster our spirit and harden our fighting will."

It is learned that Argentina is prepared against possible British attack against Malvinas. Along the Atlantic coast, Argentine troops are on the highest military alertness.

The Argentine Government has enforced blackout in the capital, the greater Buenos Aires area and southern cities.

The military authorities have ordered all foreign pressmen to leave southern areas and return to the capital within 48 hours.

Rodolfo Baltierrez, an information spokesman of the presidential office, when commenting on a new compromise proposal by U.S. President Reagan over the Malvinas, said that Argentina was studying it and that all diplomatic channels were still open.

#### OAS Calls For Truce

OW281820 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--The Organisation of American States (OAS) in a resolution today called for an "immediate truce" between Britain and Argentina in the Malvinas (Falklands) crisis.

The nine-point resolution was approved by a vote of 17 in favor to none against with four abstentions (the United States, Colombia, Chile and Trinidad-Tobago) at the meeting of consultations of foreign ministers of the Organisation of American States here today.

The resolution urges the British Government "to cease immediately the hostilities it is carrying on within the security region established by article 4 of the inter-American treaty of reciprocal assistance and to refrain from any act that could affect inter-American peace and security."

It also urges the Argentine Government "to refrain from taking any action that might exacerbate the situation."

The resolution says an immediate truce between Britain and Argentina "will make it possible to resume and develop normally the negotiations aimed at a peaceful settlement of the conflict, bearing in mind the rights of sovereignty of the Republic of Argentina over the Falklands and the interests of the islanders."

It says that the organisation will support "the new initiatives being advanced at the regional or world level...which are directed toward a just and peaceful solution of the problem."

It also deplores the "coercive economic and political measures" adopted by the European Economic Community against Argentina.

The resolution concludes by saying that the OAS consultation meeting would be left open "to take such additional measures as are deemed necessary to restore and preserve peace and settle the conflict by peaceful means."

It was reported that Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez told the meeting yesterday afternoon that his government had received information that the British naval fleet might attack the Malvinas Islands within 48 hours and urged the meeting to approve a resolution as quickly as possible.

#### UK Declares Total Blockade

OW281817 Beijing XINHUA in English 1547 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] London, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--Britain today declared a total air and sea blockade around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands with effect from midday on April 30. This is seen here as a further indication that a British attack on the disputed South Atlantic archipelago could be imminent.

An announcement by the British Ministry of Defence this morning said that "any ship or any aircraft, whether military or civilian, which is found within this zone without authority from the Ministry of Defence in London will be regarded as operating in support of the illegal occupation and will therefore be regarded as hostile and will be liable to be attacked by British forces."

The announcement came after consecutive meetings of Mrs Thatcher's war cabinet and her full cabinet team today. Government officials described the establishment of the 200-mile "total exclusion zone" as a further tightening of the screw on Argentina.

Today's cabinet meetings at Downing Street are believed to have also considered the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's latest proposals for a peaceful solution to the conflict.

## Argentina Studies Latest U.S. Proposal

OW291310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--Argentina is studying the latest proposal put forward by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to solve the Malvinas Islands crisis, Argentine Foreign Minister Costa Mendez said in Washington yesterday, according to a report from the U.S. capital.

Costa Mendez, emerging from a half-hour meeting with Haig, his first meeting with the U.S. secretary of state since his arrival in Washington for an emergency OAS meeting, also told newsmen that his country will respond to the latest U.S. proposal "as soon as possible". He denied earlier news reports that Argentina had rejected Haig's third mission to Buenos Aires. U.S. mediation effort represented "one of the roads to peace" and "we are not discarding that road," he noted.

Dean Fischer, spokesman of the U.S. State Department, indicated that Haig "is prepared to fly to Buenos Aires."

So far nothing has been revealed about the contents of the new proposal. However, according to U.S. officials, the new proposal reportedly calls for Argentina to pull out its troops from the Malvinas Islands in accordance with the UN Security Council Resolution 502 and for Britain to ease its military pressures.

The proposal also calls for a transitional period to be set in which negotiations on the future of the Malvinas Islands will be held, and, during the period, residents of the islands will have a say.

According to the new proposal, the United States will dispatch military units to the area of conflict to monitor the withdrawal of the Argentine and British armed forces.

## Argentine Troops Resist British Forces

OW281802 Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--Argentine troops on the South Georgia Island are still resisting British forces and both sides have suffered "numerous losses", authoritative Argentine naval sources said today.

The battle for Leith Harbour on the island has not yet ended and the Argentine troops are holding the best possible positions in defence of Leith. "With the support of plentiful and sophisticated arms", they are able to stand a long British siege", the sources said.

The sources said that in other areas of the island, there are "pockets of resistance being carried on in an organized way", following the Argentine troops' "tactical withdrawal". But they are able to engage the British forces

in guerrilla-type skirmishes because they know the island well. It was confirmed by naval sources that one Argentine soldier died and five were wounded in battles with the British.

A high naval officer was quoted by the official TELAM news agency as saying that an Argentine aircraft flew to the island yesterday with supplies and that the military leader on the South Georgia reported his troops still had enough ammunition, food and communications equipment.

All three news agencies here reported that Argentine resistance troops on South Georgia shot down a British helicopter and damaged four marine vessels as the British landed on April 25.

It was also reported that the British task force might try a landing assault on the Malvinas Island on April 28. This estimate from Argentine Navy had been neither confirmed nor denied by the country's military ruling junta. However, Foreign Minister Costa Mendez said in Washington today that his information led him to believe that an attack was possible within 24 to 48 hours.

In coastal areas in South Argentina, where a "yellow alert"--the last step before actual battle--is now in force, troop movements have been reportedly intensified to prepare for further military escalations. In other parts of the country, people from various circles are answering calls to raise money and donate materials to show their support to Argentine troops now defending the Malvinas.

#### UNSC President Concerned Over Tension

OW290225 Beijing XINHUA in English 0146 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] United Nations, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--Kamanda wa Kamanda, president of the UN Security Council and permanent representative of Zaire to the United Nations, this afternoon expressed once again in his personal capacity his profound concern at the worsening tension between Argentina and Britain, and invited the parties concerned to contribute to reducing the tension and to immediately implement resolution 502 with a view to a negotiated settlement of the problem.

The president made this statement after receiving Estanislao Valdes Otero, chairman of the meeting of consultation of the foreign ministers of the Organization of American States and foreign minister of Uruguay.

The chairman transmitted to Kamanda a resolution adopted by the OAS following its recent discussions in Washington and informed him of the results of the OAS meeting concerning the dispute between Britain and Argentina over the Malvinas Islands.

#### Thatcher Comments on U.S. Proposal

OW300758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] London, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--Britain is waiting for an Argentine reply to the latest U.S. peace proposals on the Malvinas (Falkland) crisis before making its own response, Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher indicated today.



She told the House of Commons this afternoon that these "official American proposals" were put to the Argentine Government first and then were made known to Britain. Therefore, she maintained that Argentina should be the first to give its decision. The prime minister gave no details of the proposals, but she said that they "are complex and difficult" and "bear all the hallmarks of compromise in both their substance and language." They have to be measured against Britain's principles and objectives, she noted. These remarks gave the impression that the British Government is by no means enthusiastic about the last-ditch U.S. formula to try to head off an escalation of the crisis.

In today's emergency debate, the fourth on the present crisis since it began early this month, both the prime minister and the opposition leader tried to restore parliamentary unity, but differences remain between them on how to deal with the crisis, especially on whether force should be used at this stage.

Michael Foot, leader of the Labour Party, once again appealed to the government that no military action should be taken which might jeopardize the negotiations of the American proposals. "The paramount interest of our country and most others throughout the world is that we should have a peaceful settlement to this dispute. We have to try, try and try again, to have that peaceful settlement." He maintained that if the American proposals did not succeed, Britain should go back to the United Nations for further negotiations or try other possibilities rather than force.

Mrs Thatcher insisted that Britain should "continue to intensify the pressure" upon Argentina. She described Britain's military response to the Argentine takeover of the Malvinas Islands as "measured and controlled." "Gentle persuasion is not going to make the Argentine Government give up what it has seized by force," she said. She wanted the "total exclusion zone" to be enforced completely from tomorrow so as to "isolate totally" the Argentine forces on the islands. She ruled out any immediate approach to the United Nations for mediation, saying that this organisation lacks the power to enforce compliance with its resolutions. "If anyone can succeed in mediation it is Mr Haig," she stressed. She dismissed the argument against the use of force as undermining the diplomatic pressure.

At the end of a six-hour debate, Foreign Secretary Pym repeated the warning that Britain "must use force" if Argentina refuses to accept a negotiated solution to the conflict though he said at the same time that the government would not relax for a moment in its effort to reach a peaceful settlement.

#### Argentina Imposes News Censorship

OW301541 Beijing XINHUA In English 1527 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--The Argentine military junta today imposed censorship on news reports in the midst of an aggravating war crisis in the South Atlantic.



The junta said in a decision today that all information and news from abroad and news dealing with military operations and national security will be subject to control and supervision by the joint chiefs of staff of the armed forces. Those who violate this stipulation will be punished, it added. But, news the agencies send abroad from Argentina will not be subject to prior censorship.

The military junta decided yesterday that all official news will be released by an officially authorized spokesman or through the junta's communiques so that the truthfulness of news can be guaranteed.

Radio stations and newspapers in the country have in recent days relayed or reprinted information on the conflict on the Malvinas Islands coming from Britain and the United States. Some information which went against what Argentina released has created confusion among Argentine inhabitants.

#### Argentine Foreign Minister Welcomes UN Mediation

OW301922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1913 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] United Nations, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez said here this morning that Argentina "always is ready to comply with Security Council Resolution 502 and to accept the intervention of the United Nations, any other organs and UN secretary-general."

Referring to the negotiation between Argentina and Britain, [word illegible] "Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands." "This is non-negotiable," he said.

He said Argentina was willing to negotiate all other aspects on the base of the resolutions of the General Assembly.

He added that Argentina "has not rejected the plan put forward by the U.S. secretary of state simultaneously to Argentina and Britain."

The foreign minister made the remarks at a briefing for reporters of the United Nations after he met the UN secretary-general this morning.

#### Argentina Dissatisfied With Latest U.S. Proposal

OW301515 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--Argentina told the United States today that its latest proposal to solve the Anglo-Argentine dispute over the Malvinas Islands "does not satisfy fundamental aspects and needs several clarifications," the official news agency TELAM said today.

The agency said in a dispatch from Washington that the reply, prepared by Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez in Washington today, was delivered to U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs Thomas Enders by Argentine Ambassador Esteban Takacs there.

According to TELAM, Costa Mendez said the U.S. new proposal does not take account of Argentina's claim to sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

The interior minister now concurrently acting as foreign minister, Alfredo Saint Juan, told reporters earlier today that his country is "more than willing" to seek peaceful settlement of its dispute with Britain. The latest U.S. proposal has not been rejected by Argentina and it "contains some elements that can be used," he said.

"We are keeping open, the possibilities of continuing the negotiations even upon the basis of that proposal or improving it," he said.

He said, "We are not at a point of no return because if Britain uses a minimum of good will," the Malvinas Islands problem "can be peacefully solved."

"But," he noted, "there is no way we could accept a proposal that does not contain as a special condition the recognition of our sovereignty."

At present, the commanders in chief of the three services of Argentine armed forces are still reportedly studying the latest U.S. proposal. People of the press circle here do not rule out the possibility of a third trip here by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to continue his mediation efforts.

#### Argentina Declares Blockade of Falklands

OW301327 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Apr (XINHUA)—The Argentine military junta declared a total blockade of Malvinas tonight.

A communique issued by the junta says that all British ships or planes found within 200 miles of the mainland or the Malvinas (including South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands) will be regarded as hostile, and that Argentina will "act accordingly."

It says the measure was taken in response to the British announcement of a blockade around the Malvinas. The Argentine Government was informed of the blockade through the Swiss Embassy.

Quoting a naval source, the Argentine paper CRONICA says more than 100 Argentine fighter planes are combat ready at various bases in the operation theatre of the Malvinas, while another 150 planes have been put on the alert. The Argentine fleet, divided into six groups, have also been deployed over the waters within the theatre. The Argentine Air Force is in a position to rush support to the navy whenever a naval confrontation occurs, the paper says.

#### Pym To Visit U.S.

OW010412 Beijing XINHUA in English 0234 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] London, 30 Apr (XINHUA)—British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym will fly to Washington and New York this weekend to continue the search for a

peaceful settlement of the Falklands (Malvinas) crisis despite the collapse of Haig's mediation efforts, it was announced here this evening.

The announcement followed a news conference in Washington earlier today at which Secretary of State Alexander Haig conceded that the U.S. peace initiative had broken down and he declared his country's open support for Britain in the dispute with Argentina over the Malvinas Islands.

Pym told a news conference here, held immediately after an emergency meeting of Mrs Thatcher's "war cabinet", that the U.S. decision to support Britain represented "a major change" in the situation and "a significant acceleration in the build-up of pressure on Argentina". Despite the collapse of the Haig mission, Pym made it clear that the British Government had decided to persevere with the search for a diplomatic solution while reserving the right to exercise its military options.

He announced that he would go first to Washington either tomorrow or on Sunday to review the new situation with Haig and discuss the next steps. Then he would proceed to New York to meet UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to put the British position.

"We shall not abandon our efforts for a peaceful settlement, but Argentina must withdraw as the Security Council resolution demanded four weeks ago tomorrow. Then we shall be entirely ready to move on to the negotiations foreseen in the third point of the same resolution. A conference or any other kind of negotiation can be considered," he said, adding that it has been the British strategy all along "to build up the pressure on Argentina--economic pressure, diplomatic pressure and military pressure".

When asked whether he would rule out the possibility of using the task force while negotiations continued, he replied: "No, I will not rule out anything.... At the same time, that doesn't prevent us seeking a peaceful settlement by all possible means."

#### Argentina Adopts New Economic Measures

OW011338 Beijing XINHUA in English 1306 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Apr (XINHUA)--The Argentine Government has taken new emergency economic measures in the face of the aggravating Malvinas crisis.

The Central Bank of Argentina this morning ordered the suspension of all foreign payments in order to prevent the outflow of foreign currency. Beginning from today, the bank will not undertake any commitment without its prior authorization.

The bank also tightened control over imports by modifying the import exchange system yesterday. It demanded that with the exception of purchases from countries of the Latin American integration association, businessmen must apply for corresponding foreign currency.

It is also learned from the financial circles that the government is prepared to approve a 10 per cent subsidy for the export of industrial products in order to boost export.

It is believed that these government measures are aimed at preventing the possible economic and financial difficulties arising from the economic sanctions imposed on Argentina by Britain and other EEC countries. They are also considered as a reprisal against the EEC and other countries supporting Britain. EEC's economic sanctions against Argentina were reportedly to have affected one fifth of the country's total exports.

#### Argentine Troops Resist British Air Strike

OW011514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 May (XINHUA)--The Argentine military junta issued a communique today saying that Argentine troops repelled an air raid by British aircraft on the airstrip at Puerto Argentino, capital of the Malvinas Islands, this morning.

The air attack was carried out by Harrier planes based on British aircraft carriers at 04:00 hours local time and was "repelled by the anti-aircraft artillery of the forces which defend our sovereignty," the communique said.

Following the air strike, Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri called an emergency meeting of the military junta to discuss the situation.

#### Argentina Scores UK Rigidity on Crisis

OW011739 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 MGT 1 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Apr (XINHUA)--The Argentine Government stressed in a statement today that Argentina will defend the Malvinas Islands with all the means at its disposal and never renounce its sovereignty over the islands.

But, the statement pointed out, Argentina remains open to negotiations and dialogue because it does not believe that all diplomatic efforts have been exhausted.

The statement is reportedly a reply of the junta to the U.S. proposal made through the U.S. Embassy here on April 27.

The statement said that Britain's position is for a return to the British administration of the Malvinas prior to April 2 [as received]. It has rejected any concrete measures aimed at solving the problem of recognizing in a short time Argentina's right to the sovereignty over the islands. "Therefore, Britain is the only one who must shoulder the responsibility for the failure of all peaceful efforts to achieve an honorable result," it added.

The statement also said that in face of British rigidity, the United States has tried hard to obtain the maximum "flexibility" from Argentina to satisfy the stance of Britain, a "privileged ally of the United States."

Referring to the announcement by U.S. Secretary of States Alexander Haig of the U.S. readiness to take measures against Argentina, the statement said the U.S. attitude is "unjustifiable" and "inopportune".

The statement pointed out that if the aggression continues to escalate, the Argentine Government will have no choice but to defend itself with all the means at its disposal. It said that if Britain thought sending its fleet to Malvinas could be a way to respond to the Argentine takeover of the islands, it had miscalculated and had judged the character of the Argentine people "lightly".

On the same day, the junta published a letter addressed by Argentine Foreign Secretary Nicanor Costa Mendez to Haig on the latest proposal of the U.S. Mendez said in the letter that there is an important difference between the proposal and the Argentine stance. The proposal failed to satisfy the "minimum demand of Argentina". He said that according to this proposal, "the number of Argentine representatives in the administration on Malvinas will be reduced."

Mendez pointed out that the proposal "has taken out the preciseness of the concept of territorial integrity and introduced the new element of a virtual referendum for consulting the desire of the inhabitants in open defiance of UN Resolution 2065 and the unwavering position of Argentina."

#### Argentina Denounces UK Raid

OW011819 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 May (XINHUA)--The Argentine military junta today in a communique strongly condemned the British air raid on Puerto Argentino, capital of the Malvinas Islands.

The communique said that the British attack on Malvinas constituted "another flagrant violation of UN Security Council Resolution 502" and "clearly demonstrated the aggressive character assumed by Britain."

It pointed out, "the Argentine Foreign Ministry has been instructed to urge the Organization of American States and the United Nations to condemn the act of aggression and take corresponding action" to stop the British offensive.

It was reported that upon learning of the air raid, Argentine President Galtieri met with his aides immediately.

An Argentine military spokesman was quoted as saying today that the British Harrier jets were shot down in a second attack "shortly before 8 a.m." but he added that he could not immediately say whether the planes were shot down by anti-aircraft fire or counter-attacking Argentine planes.



## British Aircraft Attack Airfield on Falklands

OW011316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1310 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] London, 1 May (XINHUA)--British aircraft bombed the airstrip at Port Stanley, now renamed Puerto Argentino which is the capital of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, early today, the Ministry of Defence announced in London.

This was the first time that Britain took military action against the main Falkland island since its 40-ship naval task force was dispatched to the South Atlantic and British marines recaptured the island of South Georgia, 800 miles east of the Falklands, last Sunday.

The Defence Ministry said that today's action was designed "to enforce the total exclusion zone and to deny the Argentines the use of the airstrip at Port Stanley." It added that the announcement of the total exclusion zone made it clear that "the airport would be closed and that any aircraft on the ground would be liable to attack."

The total exclusion zone imposed by Britain around the Falkland Islands came into force at noon yesterday. Since Britain declared a sea blockade around the islands earlier on April 8, the airstrip at Port Stanley has been Argentina's only way of supplying its 10,000-strong troops there.

Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, who will fly to Washington later today to discuss the crisis, warned Argentina yesterday that military action would not be ruled out while negotiations were going on.

## Argentine Foreign Minister Views British Attack

OW021228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 May (XINHUA)--Argentine Foreign Minister Costa Mendez, in a reference to the British air attack on the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, said here today, "We have answered it militarily, and we will continue to answer it diplomatically."

Upon his return from the OAS foreign ministers' emergency meeting in Washington, Costa Mendez also told newsmen at the airport that the sanctions against Argentina announced by the United States yesterday are "unacceptable". He said "We feel great regret at this decision," because "it runs counter to the words and spirit of the resolution made by the foreign ministers at this consultative organization. Apparently it also runs counter to the norms of international law."

In the meantime, Rodolfo Baltierrez, public information spokesman of the presidential office, pointed out that Argentina is again faced with another act of war. "It is prepared to answer all British military designs with military actions, and it is also prepared to respond to all actions and initiatives aimed at a rational resolution of the conflict with the greatest good will and love of peace," said Baltierrez.

However, he also emphatically pointed out that "we will answer war with war, but peace will always be our answer to sensibleness, evenhandedness and respect."

A radio report, monitored here from Port Argentino, quoted Military Commander of the Malvinas Islands Benjamin Menendez as saying in the wake of the British air attack that Argentina is a peaceful country, but it will safeguard its sovereignty. He said he believes in Argentina's victory, because Britain is the aggressor.

#### Argentine President Scores UK Raid

OW021545 Beijing XINHUA in English 1459 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 May (XINHUA)--Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri has accused Britain of having broken peace in America and endangered world security by launching armed attacks on the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands and said his country cannot but respond to the British aggression with military operations.

Galtieri made the accusation in a speech on television and radio broadcast nationwide Saturday night after a day of air and sea battles between Argentine and British forces.

"The military of the nation responded today to a new act of war by Britain in the South Atlantic," the president said. "They (Britain) have used and continue to use fire against us. We have responded and will always respond with fire. This will always be our response if the enemy attempt to turn the land of Argentina into a colony again."

He said that the cause of Argentina is supported by most of the peoples of Latin America, non-aligned countries and other countries in the world.

He also criticized the United States for imposing material and economic sanctions against Argentina. These sanctions, he said, have "defied the decision of the Organization of American States" and in effect supported a European power's colonial pretensions in America.

He said he still hopes the dispute will be solved by peaceful means. "We have tried by all means conciliation and peace. The unspeakable attack that we have suffered does not diminish this pacifist vocation which has always inspired us," he said.

He said that the Argentine people, who have prepared to make great sacrifices, are determined to defend the honor and property of this nation.

Political parties in Argentina unanimously condemned Britain for its raid on the Malvinas Islands and the United States for siding with Britain in the South Atlantic war.

### Haig Talks With Pym in Washington

04070712 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Washington, 2 May (XINHUA)--British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig discussed the Falklands (Malvinas) crisis here today. Both stressed after the meeting that they were still seeking a negotiated settlement.

Pym arrived here last night after the United States announced its support for Britain and sanctions against Argentina. He said he consulted with Haig today "as an ally" instead of "mediator".

Pym told reporters that the two "had explored what further diplomatic steps might be contemplated."

There were reports that the two diplomats discussed the logistical and material support U.S. President Ronald Reagan had promised for Britain. Pym indicated that he had not come to Washington with a shopping list, but admitted that he had discussed with the United States "the general areas of possible support."

Accusing Argentina of starting "this invasion", Pym insisted that the withdrawal of the Argentine forces from the Malvinas Islands was a "pre-condition of everything."

The central question of sovereignty of the Falklands "ought to be settled by negotiation," he added.

Pym disclosed that he would meet U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger later this afternoon and would go to New York to meet the UN secretary general to "explore whatever possibilities may exist" for a diplomatic settlement.

Haig said the United States and Britain were committed to settling the dispute with Argentina on the basis of UN Resolution 502, which calls for a withdrawal of Argentine forces and negotiations to solve the problem.

He indicated that the next diplomatic step should come in Buenos Aires.

### British Naval Task Force Retreats to High Sea

04031810 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 May (XINHUA)--The British naval task forces today retreated to the high sea after a full day of air and sea battles with the Argentine Army, an Argentine military communique quotes news reports from Puerto Argentino (Port Stanley) as saying.

The communique, issued by the joint staff office of the Argentine Armed Forces, said that the British fleet temporarily retreated to the sea areas near the Malvinas Islands because it was unable to continue its offensive actions.

The British naval task forces reportedly launched attacks on the Malvinas Islands with 11 warships Saturday in an attempt to destroy runways of the airport at Puerto Argentino. The British marines also tried to land on the islands by helicopter and with covering fire.

The Argentine Armed Forces staunchly resisted the British attacks, shooting down 11 Harrier jet fighters and two helicopters, and damaging one aircraft carrier, one escort vessel and several destroyers.

However, the British raids left six Argentine soldiers wounded and airport runways partly damaged.

An Argentine merchant ship, "Rio Carcarana", reportedly broke through the blockade line today to send supplies to the defenders of the islands.

The communique said that battles on May 1 were a "triumph for the Argentine armed forces". This is "only the start of hostile actions (between the two sides)," it added.

The atmosphere here remains tense today. President Leopoldo Galtieri, who had stayed at the government palace for six nights, said at a cabinet meeting this afternoon that there [word indistinct] heightened vigilance and that "Argentina will never raise a white flag" in defence of its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

Although "the enemy's invasion attempt becomes increasingly evident, we will unite together and be persistent till final victory," he said.

#### British Submarine Damages Argentine Cruiser

06031839 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] London, 3 May (XINHUA)--The British naval task force in the South Atlantic attacked and damaged an Argentine cruiser last night and sank an Argentine patrol craft earlier today, the Defense Ministry announced here this morning.

The 13,645-tonne cruiser "General Belgrano", Argentina's second largest warship after the British-built aircraft carrier, was torpedoed by a British submarine at about 19:00 GMT yesterday and the action took place just outside the 200-mile total exclusion zone imposed by Britain around the disputed Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

A spokesman of the British Defense Ministry said that more than one torpedo was used in the attack and the cruiser was believed to have been "severely damaged", while the British submarine was unharmed and resumed its patrol after the engagement.

Argentina has reportedly admitted that its cruiser was hit and suffered some damage.

British Defense Ministry reported another engagement between two British helicopters and two Argentine patrol craft at about 03:00 GMT today which was said to have taken place 90 miles inside the blockade zone.

The spokesman claimed that the two armed Argentine naval auxiliary patrol craft fired first, and then two British Lynx helicopters from ships of the task force engaged them with missiles. "One of the ships was sunk and the other was certainly damaged," the spokesman said. No damage to the British helicopters was reported.

#### Argentina Rejects New Plan

OW031253 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 3 May (XINHUA)--Argentina today rejected a seven-point plan for settling the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, according to reports reaching here.

The new proposals were reportedly drafted by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and relayed to Argentina Sunday by Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry. The U.S. State Department confirmed today that Haig has "been in touch with " President Belaunde Terry and British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym.

An Argentine Government communique said the new proposal was "in essence similar to" the last proposal of the United States on April 27, "which has been rejected by the Argentine Government."

"Added to this situation is a new British Government aggression with the attack carried out against the cruiser General Belgrano," the communique said.

It was reported that a British submarine torpedoed and severely damaged Argentina's only cruiser last night outside Britain's 200-mile "exclusive zone" around the Falklands.

In view of this situation "the Argentine Government has conveyed to the brother Republic of Peru that it is impossible to accept the plan," the communique said.

#### Argentina Confirms Cruiser Presumed Sunk

OW040923 Beijing XINHUA in English 0832 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 May (XINHUA)---Argentina confirmed today that its cruiser, "General Belgrano," was presumed sunk after being torpedoed by a British submarine Sunday and several Argentine navy vessels and aircraft were sent to rescue the survivors.

A communique issued by the joint staff office of the Argentine Armed Forces said that the cruiser was torpedoed by a British submarine in the water outside the "blockade zone" imposed by Britain.



According to news reports from London, British helicopters launched missiles at two Argentine patrol boats in the sea north of the Soledad Island this morning, sinking one and damaging the other. But Argentina neither confirmed nor denied the news.

Today, tranquility prevailed in the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands and the morale of Argentine soldiers defending the islands is very high. The evening newspaper CRONICA reported that the military governor of the islands, General Mario Benjamin Menendez, today inspected military installations on the islands. He urged the soldiers to keep vigilant and be prepared against possible new British attacks.

Reliable sources said that the air bridge linking Comodoro Rivadavia on the Argentine mainland and Puerto Argentino (Port Stanley), capital of Malvinas was safe completely despite the British intent to prevent it. The defenders of the islands were provided with enough food, clothing, ammunition and other military supplies, they added.

#### UN Steps Up Efforts To Solve Crisis

OW040801 Beijing XINHUA in English 0659 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] United Nations, 3 May (XINHUA)--The United Nations has started its intensive diplomatic efforts to find a peaceful settlement of the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands after the failure of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's mediation mission.

UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and current president of the Security Council Ling Qing met British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym separately last night and early this morning. They had had contacts with the Argentine representative to the United Nations last weekend.

This afternoon, the secretary general and the council president together met and exchanged views with the Security Council members one by one.

A UN working group on Malvinas Islands has been set up. Among the proposals the group has discussed is a plan for the simultaneous withdrawal of Argentine troops and the British fleet from the islands. The group is also reported to be working on details for a United Nations presence on the islands, including peacekeepers, temporary administrators or both.

Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez who called on the secretary general at the UN headquarters two days ago, declared that his country would accept the intervention of the United Nations and would comply with Security Council Resolution 502. But he stressed that "Argentine sovereignty over the islands is non-negotiable."

However, British Foreign Secretary Pym told reporters here this morning that he might feel at present that "the time was not ripe" for UN aid, though he said the United Kingdom was not closing the door to any diplomatic action. He declared that British strategy all along had been to maintain pressure on the Argentines diplomatically, economically and militarily.

## U.S., USSR Satellites Monitor Action

OW040925 Beijing XINHUA in English 0838 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 May (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union has launched six to eight spy satellites over the South Atlantic to monitor military movements in the areas since the start of the Malvinas (Falklands) crisis, according to Western news reports reaching here today.

The United States also has two satellites watching the same area and has passed some information received from them to the British military officials, the reports said.

The Soviet satellites are capable of detecting military or maritime activity in the area. They can take high-resolution photographs of land and sea positions and can monitor radio communications, the NEW YORK TIMES reported yesterday.

## UK Defense Secretary on Aim of Action

OW040847 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] London, 3 May (XINHUA)--British Defence Secretary John Nott tonight described Britain's military action around Malvinas as only part of Britain's strategy to regain the islands.

At his first press conference since the naval action around the islands began two days ago, Nott said Britain will "continue to tighten the screw" to make the Argentine troops withdraw from the islands.

"I don't think we want a surrender from the Argentines, what we are seeking is their withdrawal. We must certainly retain the military initiative, this is essential," he said. Britain has "the right under article 51 (of the UN Charter) to retake the islands", he added.

But Mr Nott stressed that the overriding aim of Britain is still for a peaceful settlement of the crisis and that Britain will continue diplomatic efforts parallel to the military confrontation.

A Defence Ministry spokesman announced today that four more civilian ships have been requisitioned to ferry 3,000 more troops to the war zone.

## Argentina Explains Rejection of U.S. Proposal

OW040953 Beijing XINHUA in English 0936 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 May (XINHUA)--Two envoys of Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri yesterday explained to Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry the reasons for Argentina's rejection of the U.S. new proposal for a peaceful settlement of the Argentine-British dispute over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, according to news report from Lima.

The two envoys, Secretary General of the Presidency Hector Iglesias and head of the president's Military Bureau Admiral Roberto Moya, arrived in the capital of Peru yesterday and held talks with President Belaunde on the crisis of the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands for more than an hour.

Belaunde said at a press conference Sunday that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig presented the seven-point new proposal for a peaceful settlement of the dispute when talking with him on telephone Saturday.

Before presenting the proposal, Haig reportedly consulted with British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym and they reached an agreement on it. Belaunde communicated the U.S. proposal to Argentine President Galtieri on telephone Sunday.

However, the spokesman of the Argentine president said in a communique yesterday that the U.S. new proposal is in essence the same as its proposal on April 27, with which Argentina was dissatisfied.

Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stellaisaid yesterday that Argentina's rejection of the proposal was understandable after a British submarine torpedoed its cruiser, "General Belgrano." But, Peru would continue coordinating efforts by Latin American countries to secure peace between Argentina and Britain, he added.

#### Argentina Denounces UK for Cruiser's Loss

OW041315 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 May (XINHUA)--The Argentine Government tonight condemned the sinking of its cruiser by a British submarine Sunday outside the British "exclusion zone" around Malvinas Islands as a "treacherous act of armed aggression".

In the meantime, an Argentine Foreign Ministry statement declared that Argentina would respect resolution 502 of the UN Security Council which calls for a halt to hostilities between the two sides.

The statement said the British attack constituted "a treacherous act of armed aggression perpetrated by the Government of Great Britain in open violation of the UN Charter and the halt to hostilities ordered by resolution 502 of the Security Council."

"Argentina only has limited itself to responding to the attack by Great Britain without employing any more forces than that necessary to assure the defense of its territories," the statement added.

It said that the cruiser "General Belgrano" with 1,042 officers and men aboard was torpedoed and sunk by a British submarine on May 2 at a point located 36 miles outside the "maritime exclusion zone" declared by Britain.

There were reports that Argentine naval ships had rescued 123 men from the sunken cruiser and that rescue and survivor search operations were continuing.

Argentine Navy Commander Admiral Jorge Anaya in a message to all his officers and men Monday said that the loss of the cruiser "is part of the sacrifice that the navy offers to the fatherland in the hard historical circumstances through which our country is passing. It will redouble the determination of the navy to continue the struggle until our objective of the defense of our sovereignty is fully attained."

The joint chiefs of staff of the Argentine Armed Forces announced today that the Argentine gunboat "Alferez Sobral" was hit by British fire today while attempting to rescue an Argentine pilot who had bailed out of his downed plane. Radio facilities on board were damaged.

#### UN Head Urges Restoration of Peace

OW042049 Beijing XINHUA in english 1901 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] United Nations, 4 May (XINHUA)--UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar today called for restoration of peace in the area of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, according to a UN spokesman.

Perez de Cuellar said, "This is of extreme urgency now for the restoration of peace and for the preservation of the many additional human lives which may otherwise be lost."

He expressed deep concern over the mounting loss of human life in the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands conflict.

He called again for an immediate implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 502. This is essential, he said.

#### EEC Fails To Agree on Argentine Sanctions

OW050822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 May (XINHUA)--The European Economic Community failed to reach an agreement on Britain's request for continued economic sanctions against Argentina Tuesday at a meeting of senior political officials representing member nations convened by Britain, according to news reports from Brussels.

A communique, issued by the Belgian presidency of the EEC Council of Ministers after the two-hour meeting, merely said that the meeting allowed Britain to report on "developments" in the Falklands crisis, giving no indication that a decision on whether to pursue or drop EEC sanctions against Argentina was made.

Diplomats in Brussels said that the meeting left the issue to an informal EEC foreign ministers meeting next weekend.

The EEC imposed economic sanctions against Argentina last month after the Britain-Argentina conflict over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands broke out.

one-month ban expires on May 17 and Britain wants a renewal of it as a demonstration of support from the European community for its claims against Argentina.

But, according to authoritative sources in Brussels, Britain's European partners were exerting increasing pressure for a peaceful settlement of the conflict after the tension was heightened in the South Atlantic and the Argentine cruiser, General Belgrano, was sunk by a British submarine recently.

In addition, some European countries have reportedly expressed dismay at the recent development of the Malvinas conflict.

A statement of the Irish Government said that Ireland considered EEC sanctions against Argentina "no longer appropriate."

West Germany expressed "distress over the deaths of so many Argentine sailors" and "concern over the extension of hostilities." Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said he was "profoundly dismayed."

Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo emphasized that the dispute should be resolved by peaceful means.

France's Minister for European Community Affairs, Andre Chandernagor, said in a French Radio interview that "we deplore the fact that this affair is degenerating into a war with all that brings of violence and bloodshed."

Denmark urged implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 502 to end the "tragic development."

Norwegian Foreign Minister Sverre Strøm said that it was "a pity" that pressure already applied on Argentina had not resulted in a non-violent solution to the Falklands crisis.

#### UK Examining Diplomatic Options

04050306 Beijing XINHUA in English 0251 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] London, 4 May (XINHUA)--The British Government is trying to keep as many diplomatic options open as possible for a negotiated settlement of the Falklands (Malvinas) crisis as it is now facing mounting pressure both at home and abroad to restrain from further escalating its military conflict with Argentina in the South Atlantic, especially after the sinking of an Argentine cruiser and a British destroyer.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, both Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Francis Pym made it clear that the ideas put forward by the president of Peru was being looked at closely and Britain was keeping in touch with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, who is a Peruvian. Pym said that the government welcomed all active efforts by other governments in promoting a settlement and was in close touch with them.



Meanwhile, development of Britain's own ideas is reportedly being discussed by Mrs Thatcher's "war cabinet".

Pym stressed in his parliamentary speech that Britain was prepared to be flexible in any talks provided there was a withdrawal of Argentine forces and negotiations on the longer term were without prejudice to any ultimate solution. He added that any proposals should cover interim arrangements and the guarantees required.

At the same time, Mrs Thatcher, Pym as well as Defence Secretary John Nott were adamant that military pressure on Argentina would be maintained.

#### UK Loses Destroyer, Plane

OW050254 Beijing XINHUA in English 0230 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] London, 4 May (XINHUA)--Britain lost a destroyer and a Harrier plane in further engagements with Argentina in the South Atlantic today, Defence Secretary John Nott announced here this evening.

He told parliament in a brief statement that the 3,500-ton destroyer "Sheffield" armed with Sea Dart surface-to-air missiles was attacked and hit by an Argentine missile late this afternoon within the total exclusion zone around the Falkland Islands. It caught fire, which spread out of control, and then was abandoned by its crew. There were a number of casualties, he said.

He also reported further air operations over the islands. Britain's Vulcan aircraft attacked the Port Stanley airfield again this morning; but during the raids that followed, one of the British Sea Harrier fighters was shot down by the Argentine anti-aircraft fire and the pilot was killed.

These were the first major losses acknowledged by Britain since its task force moved into conflict with Argentine forces. The Defence Ministry described the loss of the destroyer as "grave and tragic". Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher was said to have received the news with "deep concern". But Nott said in the end that "the task force is continuing with its operations as planned."

#### Military Developments on 4 May

OW050813 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 May (XINHUA)--The Argentine Armed Forces today shot down two British planes and sank the British destroyer "Sheffield", while British aircraft taking off from the task fleet raided the Malvinas Islands again.

The joint chiefs of staff of the Argentine Armed Forces announced in a communique that three British Sea Harriers attacked the Condor base at Port Darwin on the Malvinas Islands at 2:50 p.m. (1750 GMT) and two of them were shot down by Argentine anti-aircraft gunners. No losses or material damage were registered among Argentine forces.

Meanwhile, Argentine aircraft sank the British destroyer "Sheffield" with a missile, causing heavy casualties. The Sheffield had a crew of about 300 officers and men.

Argentine military sources said Argentine naval aircraft probably taking off from the "May 25" aircraft carrier attacked some other British ships at 11:00 a.m. today.

An Argentine official statement said today so far a total of 680 crewmen from the cruiser General Belgrano which was sunk on Sunday have been rescued. Rescue operations are still under way.

The commanders in chief of the three Argentine armed services and Foreign Minister Costa Mendez held a prolonged meeting today. No details of the meeting were revealed. But they are believed to have discussed the new peace proposals put forward by the United Nations and the Spanish foreign minister, in addition to the military situation on the Malvinas Islands.

CSO: 4000/96

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### COMMENTARY ON AL-AQSA MOSQUE INCIDENT IN JERUSALEM

#### Meeting Scores Israeli Attack

OW140726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] United Nations, 13 Apr (XINHUA)--Israel was condemned, at a UN Security Council meeting here this afternoon, for exacerbating tensions in the Middle East by its recent armed attack on the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem.

At the request of Morocco, chairman of the Jerusalem Committee of the Islamic Conference, and Iraq, current chairman of the Islamic conference, the council met to consider the grave events now taking place in occupied Palestinian territory, and particularly in Jerusalem.

Moroccan representative Mehdi Mirani Zentar read a message from the king of Morocco to the council. The message said that the Islamic states were protesting against the continuing illegal and provocative acts of Israel. The status of Jerusalem could not continue to be subject to unilateral action, and the international community was unanimously opposed to a change in the city's status outside of a negotiated framework, it noted.

Jordanian representative Hazim Nusaybah said that last Sunday, a gang of armed Israeli troops fired at the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock. The casualties in the pre-meditated assault totalled at least 100, he declared.

He pointed out that the aim of Israel was "to compel the incarceration, strangulation and expulsion of the lawful Palestinian owners of Palestine".

Hasan A. Abd al-Rahman, representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said that Zionist vigilantes, under the protection of the Israeli soldiers, were "spreading like a plague through the Palestinian villages and towns, intimidating, beating and terrorizing the unarmed civilian population" to force the Palestinians out of their homeland. So long as the Palestinians were denied their fundamental inalienable right, "We have no option but to continue our struggle", he stressed.

(Zuhair I. Muhammad) (Iraq), current chairman of the Islamic conference, said the criminal barbaric act of the Israeli forces in Jerusalem had provoked widespread protest in the Muslim community everywhere. He expressed the hope that the council would adopt a resolution in keeping with the dictates of justice and law.

The meeting was then adjourned until tomorrow afternoon.

## Israeli 'Atrocities' Condemned

04151136 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] United Nations, 14 Apr (XINHUA)--Islamic nations continued to censure Israel for killing innocent worshippers last Sunday at the holy shrine of Islamism in Jerusalem at the UN Security Council session this afternoon.

Syrian representative Diya' Allah al-Fattah said that Israel was seeking to create conditions for the third phase of its design in the occupied territories. He urged the Security Council to apply mandatory sanctions and coercive measures to deter Israel from destroying the foundations of a world order provided by the UN Charter.

Representative of Saudi Arabia (Gaafar M. Allagany) noted the king of Saudi Arabia and chairman of the Islamic summit conference and appealed to all Islamic countries to observe a work stoppage today in solidarity with, and support for, the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

Representative of Pakistan Niaz A. Naik said that since 1967, fanatic groups and terrorist organizations had been encouraged and protected by the Israeli authorities in their sinister schemes to destroy the holy relics of the Islamic faith in Jerusalem and to expel the Arab and Palestinian inhabitants in an attempt to complete the Judaization of the city.

Representative of Malaysia Datuk Zainal Abidin Bin Sulong drew attention of the fact that thousands of Israeli troops were gathered on the southern border of Lebanon, ready to strike the Palestinian people there.

Clovis Maksud, representative of the League of Arab States, said that it was time for the council to go beyond condemnation and stop Israel from its aggressive activities.

## U.S. Vetoes UNSC Resolution

04210230 Beijing XINHUA in English 0224 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] United Nations, 20 Apr (XINHUA)--The United States at a Security Council session today vetoed a draft resolution condemning Israel for its armed attack on a Jerusalem mosque on April 11.

The vote was 14 in favour to one against (United States), with no abstentions.

The draft sponsored by Iraq, Jordan, Morocco and Uganda "condemns in the strongest terms these appalling acts of sacrilege perpetrated by Israel against the holy places of Islam in Jerusalem." The draft also calls upon Israel to observe and apply scrupulously the provisions of the fourth Geneva convention and principles of international law governing military occupation and to refrain from causing any hindrance to the discharge of the established functions of the Higher Islamic Council in Jerusalem.

CSO: 4000/97

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### COMMENTARY ON FRANCE

#### Mitterrand Talks With Suzuki

OW161954 Beijing XINHUA in English 1849 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--French President Francois Mitterrand said here yesterday Japan and France hold the view that the Versailles summit of Western industrialized nations to be held in June should seek solutions to the world's economic problems.

Mitterrand arrived here on April 14 for a five-day visit to Japan. One of the main topics in his talks with Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki was the solution to frictions in trade between France and Japan.

During their talks, Mitterrand urged Japan to ease import restrictions on European products. "We are competitors. Now let us become partners," Mitterrand said.

The two leaders agreed on the need for unity among Western industrialized countries and to forge closer ties in scientific and technological cooperation.

On world developments, Mitterrand told Suzuki that the military balance in Europe now favors the Soviet Union. "Peace depends on a balance of power, and the Soviet Union is responsible for the present military imbalance," he said.

Suzuki stressed the importance of disarmament to reduce the nuclear threat to the world. He also said solidarity and cooperation must be maintained among the United States, Europe and Japan.

The Japanese prime minister said Japan would be represented at the June summit "in the spirit of cooperation and not competition."

#### France To Supply Mirage Fighters to India

OW181235 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 18 Apr (XINHUA)--France has signed an agreement with India to sell the latter 40 Mirage-2000 fighters at a value of 5,000 million francs (about 800 million dollars) according to reports reaching here.



The deal, confirmed by the French Defence Ministry yesterday, enables India to acquire the sophisticated jet planes from 1984. The agreement also gives India the right to make or assemble in India another 110 such planes, reports said. Pilots and maintenance workers will be trained soon in France.

The French Defence Ministry said the agreement is "the first step of a program of Franco-Indian industrial cooperation." The production of the craft in India, the ministry added, showed "the common political will of the two governments to develop their relations in all domains."

A report from New Delhi said India and France signed in January a detailed memorandum of understanding under which France agreed to transfer all technology and a variety of weapons systems to India, including the Mirage-2000. India appears bent on maintaining a diversity of equipment and suppliers for its air force, the reports noted.

Reporting the Mirage deal, a French paper said a Soviet mission led by Defence Minister Dmitry Ustinov had tried to dissuade India from buying the French fighters and offered assembly in India the Soviet MiG 27s.

#### Mitterrand Stops Over in Canada

OW200850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Ottawa, 19 Apr (XINHUA)--French President Francois Mitterrand left Vancouver today after having talks with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau during a stop-over on his way home from Japan.

A main topic of their talks was the coming economic summit of the seven leading industrialized nations. Canadian External Minister Mark MacQuigan told reporters the two leaders agreed that revitalization of the West's ailing economy and the United States' high interest rates would be the major topic on the agenda of the summit, scheduled for June in Versailles, France. The minister said the seven nations would also discuss East-West trade problems and trade restrictions against the Soviet Union.

A French spokesman said if the U.S. continues its tough monetarist stand while running up a huge deficit, it would destabilize the West's economic and political systems. Besides the U.S. high interest rates, the spokesman added, France is worried about the growing trade deficit the European Economic Community has in trade with Japan, which could result in trade wars.

The economic summit of the seven industrialized countries, U.S., Japan, West Germany, Britain, Italy, Canada and France, is held annually. Canada was the host of the last summit held in last June.

#### Sino-French Symposium Closes in Beijing

OW231231 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--A Sino-French symposium on finite element method closed here this morning. It was jointly sponsored by the computer

computer center of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the French National Research Institute of Information and Automation.

Fifty-two scientists and experts from France, the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Italy and China participated in the symposium.

The finite element method is a modern and systematic numerical calculation method which has been widely applied to engineering projects, industrial sectors and scientific research.

At the five-day symposium, Chinese and foreign scientists read 44 papers mainly covering theoretical research and application of the finite element method. The foreign guests presented 11 papers "On the Optimal Control of Unstable Distributed System" by Professor J. Lions chairman of National Research Institute of Information and Automation. The Chinese scientists presented 33 papers including "Canonical Integral Equations of Elliptic Boundary Value Problems and Their Numerical Solution" by Feng Kang, chairman of computer center of Academia Sinica.

Speaking at today's closing ceremony, Feng Kang said that the exchange of the results in the basic research and application of the method would help further strengthen the cooperation between the Chinese and foreign scientists and promote the research in the field.

A research group on the finite element method was established in China in 1964 with Professor Feng Kang as its head. The Chinese scientists studying the method independently and with the aid of computers have used the method to solve calculation problems in some major projects in the country's economic construction and national defence, including the solution of stress analysis for the dam of the Liujiaxia reservoir in Gansu Province, the biggest reservoir in China.

#### French Prime Minister on Role of Deterrent

OM041309 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Paris, 3 May (XINHUA)--French Prime Minister Francois Pierre Mauroy declared today that deterrent is France's sole strategy.

While inspecting a French army unit, Mauroy said, "The deterrent lies in discouraging the adversaries who may undertake whatever actions against the (French) national territory."

Asked about the deployment of American Pershing II in West Europe, Mauroy pointed out, "It is indispensable to deploy such missiles to better maintain peace if the balance of strength (between East and West) is broken or deteriorate progressively." He said France has not yet decided on the production of neutron bombs but the research work will continue.

Referring to the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas Islands, Mauroy said France supports Britain, but it hopes to see a negotiated settlement.

CSO: 4000/105

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### COMMENTARY ON NICARAGUA

#### Ready To Negotiate With United States

0W132329 Beijing XINHUA in English 1907 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] San Jose, 12 Apr (XINHUA)--Nicaragua is ready to enter into negotiations with the U.S. with no conditions attached, said Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of National Reconstruction.

In an interview with the Costa Rican paper LA NACION published today, Daniel Ortega said the 8-point proposal put forward last week by the U.S. could not be the basis for negotiations. With pre-set conditions, the proposed talks would not be unrestrained, he noted.

The Nicaraguan leader said he believed that Mexico should be present at the talks because that country would be the guarantor of any possible agreement from the talks. Nicaragua would start negotiations with the U.S. with its own 7-point proposal.

Nicaragua's proposal, put forward at a UN Security Council meeting last month, includes a U.S. commitment of non-aggression and non-subversion against Nicaragua, and U.S. recognition of Nicaragua's right to armed self-defense.

In contrast to the Nicaraguan proposal, the U.S. April 8 proposal includes an end to Nicaragua's support to Central American guerrillas, a joint declaration of non-interference in each other's domestic affairs, a shut-off of Nicaragua's supplies of offensive arms to other Central American states, a voluntary limit of Nicaragua's armed forces and foreign military advisers, a Nicaraguan promise to non-alliance and a diversified political and economic system, and free elections in Nicaragua.

#### U.S. To Enter Into Negotiations

0W151227 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Apr (XINHUA)--Washington has informed the Mexican Government that the U.S. Government would enter into direct negotiations with Nicaragua to settle disputes between the two countries, the Mexican Foreign Ministry announced in a press communique today.

At the same time the U.S. Government thanked the Mexican Government for its effort to make the forthcoming negotiations possible, the communique said.

President Lopez Portillo put forward a proposal for a peaceful settlement of Central American issues when he visited Nicaragua in February. Mexican Foreign Minister Castaneda y Alvarez was later sent to the United States and Nicaragua to make arrangements for a direct dialogue between the two countries.

However, in an eight-point proposal to Nicaragua, the United States requested the Nicaraguan Government to stop arm supplies to guerrillas in other Central American countries as a precondition for negotiations. The Nicaraguan Government, on the other hand, indicated its willingness to hold talks with the U.S. without any preconditions.

CSO: 4000/106

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### COMMENTARY ON POLAND

#### Premier Jaruzelski Visits Hungary

OW221840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--A Polish party and government delegation led by Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski has completed a one-day visit to Hungary, according to newspaper reports here today.

During his visit, Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, held talks with Hungarian leader Janos Kadar on bilateral relations and international issues.

The visit to Hungary was Jaruzelski's third trip outside Poland since martial law was declared. Earlier, he visited the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic.

Jaruzelski arrived here Wednesday and returned to Poland today.

#### PZPR Holds Eighth Plenary Session

OW241317 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--The Polish United Workers' Party [PZPR] Central Committee held its eighth plenum yesterday and today to discuss the country's economic situation and the party's tasks in overcoming the economic crisis and carrying out economic reform.

The plenum also discussed the program for stabilizing the economy at present and in the next few years.

Marian Wojniak, alternate Politburo member and member of the secretariat of the party Central Committee, delivered a report to the plenum on these tasks of the party.

He said that the economic situation in the first three months showed that now "the further deepening of the general crisis of the national economy has been prevented," and "a difficult process has begun for turning the economy



for the better" in Poland. "We should try our best not to extend the time for shaking off the crisis," he said.

Vice-Premier Janusz Obodowski delivered a report on the government's basic economic action plan. He said that the economic situation continues to be difficult. Industrial production and the purchases of animals in the first quarter of this year saw a 10 percent decline as compared with those in the same period last year. There is a shortage of raw materials and spare parts in industry. The purchases of grain lag far behind the need. The national economy remains out of proportion. The contradiction between demand and supply has deepened.

In the first quarter of the year, coal output increased by 15 percent, labour productivity in industry by more than six percent and export was turning for the better in March. Therefore, "the possibility has appeared to extricate the economy from the crisis."

J. Obodowski stressed that to overcome the crisis, the most urgent task at present is to create conditions to promote production in industry, to gradually materialize the policy of self-sufficiency in agricultural produce for a fairly long period and to increase export.

In his speech to the closing session of the plenum, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee, said that the present tasks facing the party is to check the economic decline and make some progress in some economic domains by the end of the year. He said that in the three years to come, the disproportion among basic sectors in the economy should be reduced to the minimum so as to stabilize the economy and push the economic reform in an all-round way.

Leaders of the Polish United Peasants' party and the Democratic Party as well as many economists and advisers were invited to the plenum. This is the first time since the Ninth Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party that the party discussed economic problems with leaders of other parties, non-party personages and economists.

#### Martial Law Restrictions To Be Eased

OW291242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--Poland's Interior Ministry announced tonight the lifting of overnight curfew from May 2 and release of 1,000 Poles interned under martial law with 20; [as received] of them on conditional leaves.

The announcement was made according to instructions of the Military Council of National Salvation.

This is the biggest number released since martial law was announced last December 13. The number of internees will be reduced to slightly over 2,000.

The Interior Ministry also announced easing of restrictions on meetings called by active social and cooperative organizations.

Restrictions on visits to border areas will also be lifted and automatic telephone service between provinces will be re-established as of May 10.

The military authorities called a session today to discuss the situation at home. The session decided to ease restrictions but asked government organizations to take "firm actions" against those who "abuse the authorities' trust" and disobey the martial law regulations.

The session stressed that martial law regulations would be reimposed "should excesses and social unrest be inspired or provoked."

Jan Kulaj, leader of the Solidarity Trade Union of Private Farmers who was interned by the military authorities when martial law was announced, has already been freed.

#### Demonstrators, Police Clash in Warsaw

OWO41233 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 3 May (XINHUA)--Demonstrators clashed with police during a mass demonstration here today.

In the afternoon, thousands of people, after rallying in a number of cathedrals in the old town of Warsaw, paraded to the Palace Square in a demonstration, demanding the lift of martial law and release of internees. They met riot police as they marched toward the Victory Square carrying "Solidarity" Trade Union flag and shouting "Free Lech Walesa" and other slogans. The police fired tear gas cannisters and water cannons to disperse the demonstrators who fought back by hurling stones, shattering glass panes and destroying cars. The conflict lasted for several hours.

The Polish News Agency PAP reported that dozens of demonstrators were arrested. The agency also said clashes occurred in several places in Warsaw this afternoon and similar incidents also occurred in Gdansk and other cities.

The authorities, PAP said, are making appraisal of the situation and will make necessary decisions under martial law to ensure public order and security.

#### Curfews, Others Measures Imposed

OWO50732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 4 May (XINHUA)--After "assessing the present situation", the Warsaw Defense Committee has decided to reimpose a curfew in this capital city as of today and to close all student clubs, discos and public places of entertainment.

The curfew announced by the mayor of Warsaw is, midnight to 5 a.m. for adults over 18 and 9 p.m. to 5 a.m. for people under 18. An AFP dispatch quoted Polish PAP News Agency as saying that the curfew, lifted nationwide on Sunday, was reimposed in many other cities including Szczecin, Gdansk, Elblag, Lodz, Poznan, Krakow, Lodz, Bydgoszcz.

Other restrictions reimposed are the cutting of telephone service to Warsaw and the above-mentioned cities and the banning of private automobile traffic.

The reimposition of these restrictions is a result of the large-scale demonstrations in those cities yesterday. In Warsaw, Solidarity-organized demonstrations took place in the Royal Castle Square, the Constitution Square and some other public places, involving more than 10,000 people. During the street lightings, 271 demonstrators were detained, more than 100 of whom were university or middle school students.

According to PAP, demonstrations involving hundreds to thousands of people were also held yesterday in the Solidarity-deeply-influenced cities of Gdansk, Szczecin and Elblag as well as in Krakow, Lublin, Torun, Wroclaw, Lodz and other industrial and cultural centers. Demonstrators shouted slogans opposing the state of siege and the military authorities, threw stones, smashed windows, destroyed cars and burned red flags and national flags. The police used water cannons and fired tear gas bombs to drive away the masses. In the clashes, a total of 1,372 demonstrators were detained across the country and 72 policemen injured--10 of them hospitalized.

This was the largest nationwide anti-authority action since the imposition of martial law on last December 13. Street violence continues in Szczecin today.

Chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation Wojciech Jaruzelski called an emergency meeting of the council today, reportedly to size up the domestic political and social situation and to decide on necessary steps to restore and maintain security.

CSP: 4000/101

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

USSR LAUNCHES ORBITAL STATION--Beijing, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--According to a TASS report, the Soviet Union on 19 April launched a "Salyut-7" orbital scientific station, which is now in orbit revolving around the earth. The parameters of the trajectory of "Salyut-7" are: apogee, 278 km; perigee, 219 km; revolution period, 89.2 minutes; and the angle of the orbit to the equator plane [gui dao qing jiao 6510 6670 0282 6037], 51.6 degrees. The flight of "Salyut-7" is controlled by a control center on the outskirts of Moscow, many tracking stations in the Soviet Union and the scientific survey ship "Academician (Sergey Krylov)" in the Atlantic Ocean. [Text] [OW240033 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0246 GMT 22 Apr 82]

LIAONING-JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP TIES--More than 2,000 people in Shenyang Municipality, Liaoning Province, participated in a rally on 17 April to welcome a Japanese Kawazaki friendship delegation which arrived in Shenyang that morning. The friendship ties between Shenyang and Kawazaki were established in 1981. (Li Zhengfeng), deputy mayor of Shenyang Municipality, and the deputy mayor of Kawazaki spoke at the rally. They pledged to work for permanent friendship between China and Japan. [SK180937 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 82]

SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY FETED--Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, held a banquet yesterday evening to welcome a study group of the Spanish Communist Party headed by Simon Sanches Montero, member of the executive committee and secretary of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the party. Hu Lijiao and Comrade Montero and other comrades held a warm and friendly conversation. The group arrived in Shanghai from Changzhou earlier in the afternoon. Zhou Ke, deputy director of the organizational department of the municipal CCP committee, and Zhang Xiancong, deputy chief of the municipal foreign affairs office, welcomed the Spanish comrades at the railway station. [Text] [OW301437 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 25 Apr 82]

RUSS AIR BASE IN AFGHANISTAN--Beijing, 20 Apr (XINHUA)--According to a 19 April UPI report from Islamabad, leaders of the Afghanistan resistance forces have said that the Soviet Union is building a large-sized air base in the Wakhan corridor, an important strategic location in Afghanistan's border area adjacent to the Soviet Union, China and Pakistan. According to these leaders, the base has been under construction for 9 months, and radar and other military equipment are now being installed on the base. In addition, an all-weather highway is under construction in a part of Wakhan near China's border.

situated in the Pamirs, Wakhan is a narrow corridor in the easternmost part of Afghanistan. It is located between the Soviet Union and Pakistan, and borders on China in the east. The region is noted for its uranium and other mineral resources. According to reports, the Soviet Union has stationed an division and a large number of heavy military vehicles in Wakhan since 1979 and has also planted mines all across the area between Wakhan and Pakistan. [Text] [OW230945 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1420 GMT 20 Apr 82]

EL SALVADOR INTERIM PRESIDENT--Beijing, 30 Apr (XINHUA)--The Salvador Constituent Assembly elected Thursday banker Alvaro Magana interim president of the country, according to a report from San Salvador. Meanwhile, the assembly also elected three vice presidents: Raul Molina Martinez of the National Conciliation Party (PCN), Gabriel Gutierrez Castro of the National Republican Alliance (ARENA) and Pablo Mauricio Alberque of the Christian Democratic Party. Thus, the struggle between among [as received] political parties for the presidency came to an end. Once the new president is sworn in, the present junta will stop functioning promptly. The vote in the assembly was 36 for Magana, 17 against him and seven abstentions. Magana is supported by the Christian Democrats, PCN and the military, but is opposed by the extreme right ARENA. After the vote, ARENA members of the assembly walked into the lobby to hiss at the poll results. In the course of the voting, armed soldiers guarded the assembly house but no violence was reported. Magana's victory in the election is considered as a victory for the Christian Democrats, because Magana is said to be a moderate who supports economic and social reform in the country. [Text] [OW301648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1541 GMT 30 Apr 82]

'VOIE':ATTACKS IN VIETNAM--Citing battle news reports from Vietnam, Voice of Democratic Kampuchea Radio reported that during January central highlands guerrillas attacked government troops in Buon Me Thout, Dac Lac Province, and Dalat, Lam Dong Province, killing or wounding more than 100 men. [Text] [OW230805 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 22 Apr 82]

'BA YI' CHARGES HAIG THREAT--U.S. Secretary of State Haig summoned Chinese Ambassador Chai Zemin to an interview in Washington. In a superpower's arrogant manner of speaking, he said threateningly that if the PRC Government continues to adhere to its original position on the issue of U.S. arms sale to Taiwan, the U.S. Government will consider whether to continue giving the PRC the most-favored-nation treatment or not. [Text] [OW171355 Ba Yi Radio (Clandestine) in Mandarin 1330 GMT 16 Apr 82]

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## PARTY AND STATE

### 'GUANGMING RIBAO' ON MARXIST HISTORICAL SCIENCE

HK170730 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 4 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Su Shuangbi [5685 7175 4310]: "Let a Hundred Schools of Thought Contend and Develop Marxist Historical Science"]

[Text] Like other social sciences, historical science cannot develop if the policy of letting a hundred schools of thought contend is not advocated. During the Spring and Autumn and Warring States periods when China's history had just entered the stage of feudalism, there once appeared a situation of contention among a hundred schools of thought. However, under the feudalist system, when the feudalist autocratic system was strengthened, such a situation was confined. Viewing the feudal society in a comprehensive way, we can find that whenever various schools of thought were active and contention was encouraged, culture and science were flourishing, and whenever the [words illegible] of new China, Comrade Mao Zedong summed up the historical experience of China and other countries and put forth the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." He said: "Letting a hundred flowers blossom is the way to develop the arts, and letting a hundred schools of thought contend is the way to develop science." ("Speech at the CCP's National Conference on Propaganda Work") Generally speaking, from the 1950's on, when the party's "double-hundred" policy was implemented in the academic circles, science and culture were flourishing; when this policy was not well implemented, the development of science and culture was obstructed and sabotaged. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the policy of letting a hundred schools of thought contend has been better implemented. A new situation of contention among different schools of thought has appeared. There are also some new characteristics in this situation. At present, to review the contention in the sphere of historical science will be significant to the healthy development of historical science.

#### 1. Contention Among Different Schools of Thought in Historical Science Is Faced With a New Situation

During the period when the "leftist" ideology prevailed, especially during the 10 years of internal disorder, the contention among different schools in historical research was greatly damaged. After the chaotic 10 years, especially after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee,

the influence of the "leftist" ideology was fundamentally overcome. In the sphere of historical science the depressing atmosphere was replaced by an unprecedentedly vigorous, vivid and lively situation of contention among different schools of thought. Almost all important questions in this sphere were rediscussed. For example, in historical theory, the questions concerning relations between the Marxist theory of class struggle and historical science and questions concerning the relations between theory and historical facts, as well as questions concerning the motive force of the development of social history were rediscussed. As to historical events and historical problems, the questions such as evaluating the historical role of peasant wars and dividing the period in ancient Chinese history, as well as the questions concerning the cause for the slow development of China's feudal society, the Asian way of production and the historical role played by the Westernization movement, the reform movement of 1898 and the constitutional faction at the end of the Qing Dynasty were rediscussed. As for the assessment of historical figures, the range is even wider. Not only were Confucius, the first emperor of Qin, Wu Zetian, Zhu Yuanzhang, Zhang Xianzhong and Hong Xiuquan reassessed, but also some modern figures such as Zuo Zongtang, Chen Duxiu and Hu Shi, who had previously been regarded as a "forbidden zone" in academic research, were assessed.

The above-mentioned represents only the range of contention. What about the content of the questions concerned? Since free discussion of academic problems was repeatedly stressed and the principles of not picking on people, not putting political labels on people and not wielding a big stick was reiterated after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, various misgivings of the historical research workers were dispelled. Now most of them dare to air their academic views. At present, there are several different, or even opposing, views on each of the above-mentioned historical events and figures. For example, on the historical role played by peasant wars in the feudal society, some people hold that peasant wars were the true motive force of the development of the feudal society, and some people hold that they were obstacles obstructing the development of history, while some others hold that they played a role of sabotage. On the question of the motive force of the development of social history, some people hold that in class society, class struggle is the true motive force of the development of history. Some people hold that the struggle for production is the true motive force, while some others hold that the desires and material benefits of the people are the motive force of the development of history. For another example, in the discussion of the nature of the reform movement of 1898 in modern history, some people hold that it was a reformist movement led by the upper-strata national bourgeoisie, and some other people hold that it was a bourgeois revolution like the 1911 revolution. On almost every subject in the contention there are several entirely different views, and some of the views were never seen either during the 10 years of internal disorder or during the first 17 years after the founding of new China. Now people dare to contend with each other, dare to discuss problems and dare to air different views. This is a new characteristic of the present contention in the sphere of historical science.

On the other hand, while carrying out the open-door policy, we have more cultural and academic contact with the capitalist world. This can broaden the vision of our academic circles and enable us to absorb some useful ideas. But simultaneously, some bourgeois views, some harmful views in the academic field will also inevitably come into our country and spread in our academic sphere through various academic seminars and exchanges as well as through foreign publications. This is another new characteristic of the present contention.

Then, what is our correct attitude toward these new characteristics? In my opinion, we must see things from two aspects. First, we must realize that the emergence of such a situation is a good thing which shows that the historical research in our country is developing healthily and that the policy of letting a hundred schools of thought contend reiterated by our party is being implemented successfully. Second, we must also realize that the contention among different views is only a means and not the purpose. We must not rest content with the airing of various views and simply think that it is better to have as many as possible different and fantastic opinions in the contention. Because of the many different opinions, there must be some correct ones and some erroneous ones, some Marxist ones and some non-Marxist ones, some of historical materialism and some of historical idealism, and some of dialectical materialism and some of metaphysics. However, it is not so easy to distinguish between right and wrong in academic research. The opinions should be examined through long-term practice. Thus, free discussion and contention, through which people can make comparisons, explorations, analyses and distinctions, learn from each other, uphold truth and correct mistakes, are quite necessary. Only in this way can Marxist historical science be truly developed.

#### IV. Developing Marxist Historical Science Through Contention Among Different Schools of Thought

The purpose of advocating contention in historical research (as well as in other spheres of science) is to develop Marxist historical science and other socialist sciences. But how do we develop Marxist historical science through contention among different schools of thought? Essentially, the following questions merit our attention.

1. We must take a correct attitude toward different academic views in the contention and encourage mutual respect and joint exploration of truth. As was mentioned above, there are right and erroneous, materialist and idealist, and Marxist and non-Marxist views in academic discussions. Most of the erroneous, idealist and non-Marxist views emerging in the course of approaching academic problems are mistakes in studying academic problems. Therefore, it is necessary to take a correct attitude toward such mistakes, which are inevitable in recognition. This is a question of common concern for the scientific workers. There are only two ways of treating such mistakes. One is the brutal way of suppressing them with political power so that they will not come up in the contention. This is not a correct method and it will be discussed later. The other is to develop truth and to correct various mistakes and non-Marxist views through free discussion and

contention, so that the views of various sides in the contention can gradually become close to truth.

Of course, being close to truth does not mean identity with truth or drawing a conclusion. On academic problems, it is not correct to draw hasty conclusions. It is not necessary to draw conclusions as well. As a matter of fact, it is very difficult for anyone to draw an appropriate conclusion to a certain disputed academic problem. In historical research, due to the discrepancies in understanding between the researchers, the different angles from which they view matters, due to the different degree of stress they put on matters and the differences in the possession of materials, the historical research workers certainly have different and opposing opinions on specific historical figures and events. In addition, in a class society, being confined by their own class interests, the historical research workers, even with the same materials, can have diametrically opposed opinions on the same object of research. For example, the assessments of a same historical figure, Cao Cao or Wu Zetian, vary greatly. In the contention, it is helpful to listen attentively to others' opinions, especially to those who hold opposite opinions. Through contention, the discussion of a problem will be more profound.

2. We must discuss different academic opinions in a persuasive way and not in a coercive way. Comrade Mao Zedong correctly pointed out: "It is not only futile but very harmful to use crude methods in dealing with ideological questions among the people, with questions about man's mental world." ("On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People") As a matter of fact, people cannot be convinced by coercion. In this respect, we have had profound lessons in the past.

Why should we not discuss different academic opinions in a coercive way? Because academic opinions of every historical research worker have been shaped through hard and long-term explorations and were refined from the comprehensive study of a great deal of historical materials and theories. If the method of administrative orders is used instead of having a protracted free discussion to make ample analysis, to give reasons, to exchange views and to correct mistakes, due to restrictions of personal points of view, people will not dare to speak and will not change their opinions. During the 10 years of internal disorder, some scholars who made objective assessments of Confucius were labeled factionalists of restoring Confucian doctrines. Thus, the scholars who aired different views were suppressed. At that time, the viewpoint which considered Confucius as a reactionary became a unified viewpoint throughout the country. But people were not convinced. After the fall of the "gang of four," the discussion of the assessment of Confucius was restarted, and what should be affirmed was affirmed. Very few people changed their views under the pressure of the "gang of four."

In the academic field, when discussing problems, making criticism or self-criticism, one should only criticize what one thinks is wrong, and not the person, still less should one attack others by false charges. Thus, in order to develop Marxist historical science through contention among

different schools of thought, it is necessary to eradicate the foolish method of suppressing different academic views by coercion. It is necessary to implement the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and solve academic problems through free discussion and contention.

1. We must strive to study Marxism-Leninism, have data at our fingertips and develop the Marxist science of history. To accomplish this task, we must assiduously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and use the Marxist standpoint, viewpoint and methods to study history. Authors of Marxist classics have provided many important expositions on the study of the science of history. For example, there have been expositions on the masses of people making history and individuals playing a role in history, on the theory of class struggle, on the theory of productive forces and the relations of production, on the theory of the superstructure and the economic base, and on the method of making a concrete analysis of concrete problems, and so forth. Concerning the study of concrete historical problems, Marxist authors have also provided us with many shining examples. Just as Lenin pointed out in the article "Karl Marx," "In his many works on history, Marx provided a shining and profound example in using the materialist viewpoint to study history and analyze every class and even the position occupied by various groups or segments within a class." In studying Marxism, our chief aim is to study the standpoint, viewpoint and methods. As far as the science of history is concerned, Marxism is the weapon and also the key. Without the weapon of theory, we cannot criticize history, nor can we make distinctions in history. Without the key, we also cannot open the door for the development of the Marxist science of history. Only by mastering or having a relatively profound understanding of fundamental Marxist principles can we apply in a relatively effective manner the Marxist standpoint, viewpoint and methods to study and interpret history. Second, we must have data at our fingertips. In studying history, data are the prerequisite and also the starting point. Only by working hard on collecting and collating data and using the Marxist standpoint, viewpoint and methods to make a scientific rearrangement and analysis of these data, can we have the right to speak in the campaign for a hundred schools of thought to contend. Only in this way can we convince others by reasoning things out. In the absence of adequate historical data, just relying on a few quotations from the works by authors of Marxist classics is a matter that has nothing to do with the development of the Marxist science of history. It offers no solution to any problem in the study of history. On the contrary, it only helps the trend toward dogmatism and hampers the study of the Marxist science of history. Therefore, for Marxist history workers, the mastery of Marxism and a grasp of historical data form a unified whole, one supplementing the other and neither being dispensable.

Marxism is developed in struggle, and Marxist history is similarly also developed in struggle. However, this form of "struggle" is mainly realized in terms of letting a hundred schools of thought contend. We should believe that in letting a hundred schools of thought contend, Marxism cannot be overthrown by criticism. Therefore, it is also not afraid of criticism. Marxist historians must have great theoretical courage. They must not be



afraid to express their own views. They must not be afraid to contend against non-Marxist academic viewpoints, and to strengthen their own ranks and develop socialist sciences in the contention. Naturally, there is always this kind of condition in letting a hundred schools of thought contend, and that is, truth will be attacked from all sides and opposed by most of the people. However, because it is the truth, it will develop amid the opposition and attacks of other people and will slowly be recognized and accepted by most people in the contention. This is the process by which people discover and recognize truth. As for some of the things which have already been criticized or proved to be untrue, such as saying that the peasant wars hindered historical progress and played a "disruptive" role, this is an outmoded viewpoint of many centuries and not a "new idea." As for some of the already criticized viewpoints picked from the sociological polemic of the 1930's and some of the bourgeois academic viewpoints transplanted from foreign countries which have been repackaged and passed off as "new ideas," although people with such viewpoints will also advertise themselves as using the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to study history, we can say with certainty that there are not many people who support these kinds of viewpoints in the contention, and that support for them will not change from the minority into the majority as in the case of truth. Therefore, when some of the viewpoints are opposed by most of the people in the contention, we should conscientiously examine whether or not our viewpoints are in keeping with the truth and whether or not they are really new ideas before we again decide whether to uphold them or to revise them. Easily giving up our own viewpoints is not good, but obstinately adhering to erroneous opinions is also not good, because both are detrimental to the development of Marxist history in the contention. As for the academic viewpoints disseminated from the capitalist world, we should make distinctions in dealing with them. We may adopt the method of critically taking over their scientific and useful parts and assimilating their essence so that they will become a part of proletarian science. As for the other kind of condition, such as some of the obviously non-Marxist viewpoints on which individual bourgeois scholars of the capitalist world have constantly lavished extravagant praises and promised to publish anthologies to support the academic debate inside the country and which they praised as "break-throughs," we must soberly deal with it. Actually, the academic viewpoints approved by bourgeois scholars are of no concern to us, because they are not Marxist. The problem is, some of our people are very serious about the acclaims of the bourgeois scholars, and they have become smug and thought of themselves as correct. This is what we should guard against. Therefore, I think that we must conscientiously deal with these obviously bourgeois academic viewpoints and other harmful viewpoints, make a clear distinction between them and the normal academic contention in our country, and then use the method of displaying facts and giving reasons to explain and resist them and to eliminate their negative influence. Only in this way can we guarantee the healthy development of Marxist historical science and can we guarantee the smooth development of letting a hundred schools of thought contend.

### (II). Advocate Marxist Guidance in Historical Study

Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend is the policy for promoting progress in the arts

and sciences and a flourishing socialist culture in our land." ("On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People") There must be a common guiding ideology for letting a hundred schools of thought contend. This is for the sake of better promoting the development of literature and art, the progress of science and the flourishing of socialist culture. In the contention of a hundred schools of thought, apart from Marxism the academic (academic and not political) viewpoints of all other schools can all take part in the contention. As a matter of fact, the world outlook of some religious believers is idealistic and opposed to the Marxist world outlook of dialectical materialism, but they also can take part in the contention as one of the "hundred schools." Also, some of the patriots among the intellectuals inside the country and overseas friends may not believe in Marxism, but they also can take part in the contention of our academic circles.

As a school in the contention, Marxism does not reject that historical study must be guided by Marxism. On the contrary, as the study of historical science is for explaining the laws governing social historical development, it must use the study method of Marxist historical materialism before it can really discover and explain the laws. Therefore, it has become necessary to advocate Marxist guidance in the study of historical science.

1. The entire task of historical science is to discover and explain the laws governing historical development. We cannot simply equate science with politics. Mechanically connecting all academic problems with the present political struggle will not only vulgarize academic discussions but will also arbitrarily introduce politics into academic discussions and affect the normal development of the contention. Naturally, this does not mean that there is no connection between science and politics. The study of historical science, like the study of other social sciences, also cannot be entirely separated from politics. However, this is in the sense of the overall historical task of the proletariat. Just as the writer of Marxist classics pointed out long ago, the use of historical materialism to study history is "to see history as the process of the development of humanity and its own task as the discovery of the laws of motion of this process." (Engels: "Anti-Duhring") However, these laws are also hidden in many accidental phenomena. Therefore, Engels in "Ludwig Feurbach and the End of Classical German Philosophy" further pointed out: "Whatever accident superficially holds sway, it is always governed by hidden inner laws and it is only a matter of discovering these laws." This shows that the laws governing historical development represent the highest as well as the most fundamental interests of the proletariat. This is because the laws governing historical development have harshly declared: Socialism will replace capitalism and the proletariat will triumph over the bourgeoisie. It is precisely for this reason that proletarian historians have regarded the inescapable duty of revealing the laws of historical development as their most important task. The whole purpose of the historical study work they are engaged in is to explain these laws of historical development to push forward the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. It is also precisely for this reason that bourgeois historians generally oppose historical materialism and refuse to admit that there are inevitable laws governing the development of history. In

China, Liang Qichao, the father of bourgeois history, looked upon history as nothing but a hotchpotch of many things without any general character. He said: "Historical events are reflections of the free will of mankind, but the contents of the free will of every person can never be the same. Therefore, the work of the historians is different from that of the natural scientists. They pay special attention to 'nongeneral character.' If we were to delete the many dissimilarities in historical events and pay special attention to drawing out those of a similar nature, the result would strip away all the best qualities of history." This concept of "deleting the many dissimilarities in historical events and paying special attention to drawing out those of a similar nature" is of course wrong. Materialist dialecticism requires us to discover dissimilarity in similarity and to discover similarity in dissimilarity. However, proceeding from historical dialecticism, Liang Qichao saw only a hotchpotch of "historical events," and moreover, these "historical events" were also "dissimilar." He therefore categorically asserted that "there is no inevitable result which can be accurately reckoned beforehand." (Liang Qichao: YINBINGSHI WENJI, Vol 14, p 2) Ho Bingsong, another bourgeois historian, also energetically opposed the formulation that history has laws governing its own development. He said: "The historians of the world who do not understand the nature and difficulty of historical studies vainly tried to apply the methods of natural sciences to historical science to seek the cause and effect of mass activities or apply the methods of social sciences to historical science to seek the rules of mass activities. Their words may appear to be correct but their theory is in fact wrong."

Ho Bingsong: "Method of Historical Study," Commercial Press, 1927 edition) By reason of their stand, viewpoint and class interests, the bourgeois historians cannot reveal the laws of historical development. Because they have the guiding ideology of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the study method of materialism, the proletarian historians of the socialist era are able to stand higher, break away from the narrow viewpoints of former historians and the class prejudice of the exploiting class, observe and study the history of human civilization as a long continuous and uninterrupted historical river in its entirety and discover among the numerous complicated historical accidents a law of historical development. However, to successfully carry out this task, apart from conscientiously mastering historical materialism, the most important thing for the historians to do is to diligently master Marxism and use the method of historical materialism to carry out conscientious study and scientific summing up of past historical events before they can more properly reveal the laws governing historical development.

2. Historical data left over from history must be analyzed and assessed by using the Marxist standpoint, viewpoint and methods. Historical research involves the past. The object of study is chiefly historical data left over from history. In a class society, historical data for the most part bear a clear class stamp. Every term and even every word, positive or negative, can have in it class content. If there is not a guiding thought, what kind of thinking is used as a guide in analyzing and assessing these scientific data?

As far as the problem of historical data and theory is concerned, historical data are the prerequisite and the basis in historical research. Where there

are no historical data, there is no historical research. Just as Engels pointed out: "Even where only a single historical case is involved, the development of a materialist viewpoint is also a piece of scientific work calling for many years of cool-headed research. This is because talking nonsense here obviously helps nothing. Only by relying upon a great wealth of historical data and by critically examining and fully mastering them can we take care of this task." (Engels: "Karl Marx' 'Criticism of Political Economy'") Comrade Mao Zedong also pointed out: "We should proceed from actual things that exist objectively and evolve laws therefrom as a guide to our actions. To this end, we must have data at our fingertips and make a scientific analysis and a comprehensive study, just as Marx said." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 3, p 757) Here, in their approach to historical data, authors of the classics spelled out two very important points. First, we must attach importance to historical data. Second, we must make a scientific analysis and a comprehensive study of historical data. This is obviously different from conventional historians' attitude to historical data.

3. With Marxism as a guide, we can reduce one-sidedness in historical research. Authors of Marxist classics hold that one-sidedness is the greatest enemy in studying problems. They call for a down-to-earth and concrete analysis of concrete problems. Just as Lenin pointed out: "Marxist methods first of all call for considering the objective contents of a historical process in a concrete environment in a concrete period in order to first find out which class movement in this concrete environment is a main driving force capable of stimulating social progress." ("Raising Others' Banner") In recent years, there has been a certain trend in historical research. The trend is that in the study of history, we have not associated the observation of historical events and historical figures with their historical circumstances. For example, in the study of the history of Chinese peasant wars, it is of course necessary to correct the previous practice of overrating in an unprincipled way the role of peasant wars. But now certain researchers have gone to another extreme, as they have increasingly underrated the role of the peasant wars. This is of course not in order. For example, one view prevailing is that "very major peasant uprising seriously interrupted the process of feudalization and spoiled the results achieved in feudalization, pulling society again back to the starting point of feudalization. Therefore, from a long-term historical point of view, the peasant wars did not stimulate the advance of history but hampered historical advance to a certain degree." Another just dismissed the peasant war as "a repairer" of feudal society. The holders of this view also excessively deny the egalitarian thinking attributable to peasant wars in feudal society. They hold that peasant wars would give rise to feudal privileges and roving-rebel ideas ending up in the failure of such wars. All these ideas are one-sided. Large-scale peasant wars always broke out at a time when a feudal dynasty was extremely corrupt and social productive forces had suffered from serious sabotage, still remaining at the same level. When a feudal dynasty had become very corrupt and the advance of history stopped the feudal ruling class did not have the power to readjust the social crisis to allow the continuous advance of history. History of over 2,000 years of feudal



society shows that only peasants could lift the productive forces out of a stagnant state, allowing their continuous development. The same is true of the last days of the Qin, Han, Sui Tang, Yuan and Ming dynasties. These historical facts cannot be denied. If historical materialism is applied relatively well, such one-sidedness in historical research can be reduced.

CSO: 4005/813



## PARTY AND STATE

### 'GUANGZHOU RIBAO' OPPOSES 'FISHBONE ANTENNAS'

HK230957 Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 82 p 4

[Article by Song Zi [2646 1311]: "Mentioning 'Fishbone Antennas' Again"]

[Text] Three popular newspapers in Guangzhou municipality have recently published letters from readers calling on people to resist the corrosive influence of the bourgeois ideology and culture by consciously dismantling the TV "fishbone antennas" and by refusing to watch the TV programs from Hong Kong. This has brought back old memories and has aroused a stream of thoughts and feelings. Thus I feel obliged to add a few more comments on this too.

As time goes by, there are more and more people who have become concerned about the imperceptibly corrosive influence of "the Hong Kong TV." It is said that the so-called "Hong Kong TV craze," which was once very common in certain areas, has begun to cool down. Thanks to intensifying political and ideological work, cadres and workers and staff of a number of organizations and units have dismantled their "fishbone antennas." However, we can also hear some fallacious remarks on this problem. Here are some major ones which require further discussion.

First, "there is no harm in watching." If one erects a "fishbone antenna" to make watching Hong Kong TV programs his main recreation and if one continues doing so for a long time, can we say there will be no harm for him? No, he must be aware that this will exert a subtle influence on his thinking and character with each passing day. Once he eats his own bitter fruit, it will be too late for regrets. On this point, some of our comrades seem to be less clearheaded and sober-minded than some people living in Hong Kong. One newspaper in Hong Kong said: "Over the past few years, dramatic themes in the TV programs have been very problematic. In a series of long or medium-length plays, what is praised and advocated is money and power and what is encouraged is how to take revenge. All the leading roles are of selfish people who show no concern for others. Then what about the plots of these dramas? All of them boast that if one gets rich one will be respected; there is no need for one to study and work hard. Whenever one becomes rich he will have power and influence, and then he can take his revenge on anyone who has ever done him harm. He knows nothing about forgiveness and magnanimity. Children who watch these TV dramas in the course

of time are apt to think that vindictiveness is quite natural. It is heroic behavior to put one's adversary to death. It is wise for one to attain one's goal by fair means or foul." On account of this grave and bad influence of the Hong Kong TV, the "Television Advisory Committee" in Hong Kong had to propose: "Effective January 1981, the programs not suitable for children are absolutely prohibited to be shown from 4 pm to 8:30 pm every day, a period for viewing by the whole family." It is really surprising that some of our comrades always like to praise the Hong Kong TV; or they are reluctant to dismantle their fishbone antennas; or else, they remove the wire only, but still keep the shelf of the antenna there and wait for the chance to put the wire back again when the "storm" is over. From this we can see that the remark "there is no harm in watching" is harmful to those who should make up their minds to clear up the spiritual pollution caused by the TV programs from Hong Kong.

A second remark is that people are "making a fuss." Some people have a strong aversion to dismantling the fishbone antennas, saying plausibly: "You people do not grasp the major issue of building modernization, but take a bulldog grip on such a 'trifling matter' as fishbone antennas." Yes, this appears to be a "trifling matter." However, if we see that the poison spread by the tiny fishbone antennas is contaminating our social mood and is causing some people, especially youths and juveniles, to feel uneasy, and if we can understand the grave consequences which Hong Kong TV has caused and is likely to bring about, then we will never say that this is a "trifling matter." Since Guangdong is next door to Hong Kong and Macao, the corrosive influence of the bourgeois ideology and culture infiltrates our country through the major access--TV, which is considered as the strongest propaganda medium. If we do not grasp this problem, we are only paying lip service to the resistance against the corrosive influence of the bourgeois ideology and culture as well as the building of the socialist spiritual civilization. Evidently, the allegation of "making a fuss" will lead us to nothing but failure in grasping important matters, and this is detrimental to our cause.

A third remark is that the fishbone antenna was "erected by my son." This is an "excuse" which is quite popular among people. One comrade said: "The fishbone antenna on top of my house was erected by my son, and I swear that I do not watch the TV." In the ordinary course of events, as head of the family, he has the obligation to educate his children. Nevertheless, this comrade shifted the responsibility onto his son, and he never thought of carrying out the decisions made by the party and government. What a surprising thing! I do not think I need talk too much on this "excuse," as it should not be taken as a reason. If this father insists on being foolish, I would like to present him with an old saying: "If it is a truth, why should we hide it?"

Indulgence in recreational activity mixed with corrosive influence is a slow poison. It seems that this is the very reason why the moribund ideology and culture of the bourgeoisie can attract those who lead a befuddled life. Apparently, if one judges the Hong Kong TV from the viewpoint of pure amusement and if one does not view the problem from the struggle between two kinds

of ideology and the resistance against the infiltration of corrosive influence of the bourgeois ideology and culture, it is hard for him to remove the fishbone antenna of his own will. From my point of view, I think that these people should observe the problem of the objectively existing conflicts between corrosive elements and anticorrosive elements from the viewpoint of class struggle which some people have already forgotten and from an all-round and strategic viewpoint. Only by so doing can they dismantle their fishbone antennas on their own accord. By the time both the wire and the shelf of the antennas are dismantled as a whole, the spiritual pollution from the air will be considerably reduced, and our youths and juveniles can grow up in fresher air. Then everything will be all right.

CSO: 4005/815

## PARTY AND STATE

### 'BA YI' CHARGES MANIPULATION PRIOR TO CCP CONGRESS

OW141215 Ba Yi Radio (Clandestine) in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Summary] Since the Eighth CCP National Congress, the CCP has not held any national congress which is up to the mark. Take the 9th, 10th and 11th national congresses for instance, all the delegates to these congresses were designated by higher level authorities and their speeches at these congresses were subject to prior approval by the authorities.

"It is regrettable that the mistake of using coercion and commandism is being repeated in preparing for the 12th CCP National Congress. All the candidates for delegates are subject to strict examination by the central Secretariat. Those who are disqualified by the central Secretariat are replaced by new candidates designated by the authorities.

"The Jiangsu Provincial CCP Congress elected 57 delegates and 6 alternate delegates to the 12th CCP National Congress. In fact, 49 of these delegates and 4 of the alternate delegates had been designated by higher level authorities and presented to the provincial congress for confirmation. The broad masses of party members know nothing about those delegates. Moreover, it is worthy of our attention that the party Central Committee is exerting pressure on the various arms and services of the PLA, troop units and military organizations, prohibited them from selecting leading comrades at various levels who have prestige, dare to tell the truth and adhere to principles as delegates to the forthcoming national congress.

"In the course of preparing for the next national congress, the central Secretariat has prepared a namelist of members and alternate members of the 12th CCP Central Committee. The namelist shows that the selected persons are basically those who support the line of a certain leader of the party Central Committee and are loyal to him, while many long-tested and prestigious comrades are excluded from the next party Central Committee. To put it bluntly, this practice is entirely designed to place more so-called 'people on their own side' in the party leadership.

"At the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee many comrades pointed out: A serious lesson we have learned from the 9th and 10th CCP national congresses is that a small handful of persons used various despicable means and took advantage of the party's national congresses to

strengthen their control of the party Central Committee and its Military Commission and to consolidate their dictatorship in the party and in the country. We should never overlook this serious lesson.

"Comrades, if someone uses the 12th CCP National Congress to grab personal gains, he will inevitably disappoint the whole party, the whole army and the people throughout the country who pin their hopes on this congress."

CSO: 4005/813



## PARTY AND STATE

### 'BA YI' CRITICIZES DENG XIAOPING'S 26 FEB ADDRESS

OW202104 Ba Yi Radio (Clandestine) in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Comrade Deng Xiaoping's 26 February speech to an enlarged meeting of the Military Commission, particularly its second part, has aroused much debate among the broad masses of army cadres. Many comrades believe that this speech treated the lives of PLA commanders and fighters as worthless things. The saying maintain an army for a thousand days to use it for an hour holds true at present as well as in the past. However, it is absolutely wrong to willfully incite armed clashes in order to use the army and to meaninglessly sacrifice the lives of thousands of commanders and fighters for the purpose of carrying out military training.

Since the end of the 50's when Comrade Mao Zedong hoisted high the three red banners of adventurism, there has always been disorder in China's political and economic affairs. We have not been able to concentrate our efforts on building the nation under a stable and peaceful situation even for a single year.

After the downfall of the gang of four, especially since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, favorable conditions have existed for the realization of the four modernization program. However, the attack on Vietnam in 1979 once again disrupted China's economic plans and caused tremendous financial losses. Thus, we had to curtail military expenses and put off economic readjustments time and again. Under this circumstance, how can we possibly continue to call for efforts to improve the quality of the army by engaging in actual combat?

In his speech, Comrade Deng Xiaoping also pointed out: We must always deploy several armies along the Sino-Vietnamese border and constantly alternate them in attacking and retreating. We should refuse to fight major battles, but must continually fight small battles. If an opportunity arises, we can wipe out one or two enemy regiments; if it does not, we can help the Vietnamese people carry a few buckets of water in Vietnam. This is what we call fighting military as well as political campaigns.

He also called on other military districts to send one or two divisions or several regiments to linger in that area. This is entirely wrong. As the chairman of the Military Commission who led the army to fight wars for many

years, how could Comrade Deng Xiaoping touch on the issue of war so lightly and talk about attacking and retreating, continually fighting small battles, wiping out one or two enemy regiments and helping the Vietnamese people carry a few buckets of water? How can anyone fight a war on the basis of one's wishful thinking?

When we first attacked Vietnam, tens of thousands of soldiers were wounded or died. Several thousand commanders and fighters died or were wounded during the Faka and Koulin mountain campaign, not to mention the supplies and money spent in fighting those battles. If we really seek to continue fighting small battles and regularly deploy several armies along the border as instructed by Deng Xiaoping, China's four modernization program will undoubtedly be affected. Besides, whether Vietnam will collapse under such circumstances remains a question.

We have paid tens of millions of yuan in the form of a pension to the families of those commanders and fighters who laid down their lives. However, how can money heal the wounds of the bereaved families who have lost their kinsmen? Therefore, it was not a surprise that Comrade Deng Xiaoping's 26 February speech at the Military Commission meeting aroused dissatisfaction among the broad masses of army cadres.

CSO: 4005/813

## PARTY AND STATE

### LIAONING CONCLUDES UNITED FRONT WORK CONFERENCE

SK281135 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Following a 7-day session, the united front work conference of the Liaoning provincial CCP committee concluded this afternoon. The conference stressed that in the new historical period, the united front still our party's magic weapon.

The conference urged all party cadres to enhance their understanding of the significance of the united front in the new historical period, to continue to eliminate the leftist influence and strengthen the people's viewpoint of the united front so as to enable our province's united front work to make greater progress in the future. Attending this conference were various municipal and prefectural CCP committee secretaries responsible for united front work, organizational department directors, united front work department directors, nationalities committee chairmen and religious office chiefs, totaling more than 200 persons. The conference relayed the guidelines of the national united front work conference, the ninth national religious conference and the second enlarged session of the national nationalities affairs commission and earnestly studied and discussed the important directives of central leaders including Hu Yaobang on united front work, and relevant central documents.

Responsible comrades of the provincial organizational, propaganda, united front work, religious and public security departments delivered reports on special topics. Provincial leading comrades, including Li Huang, (Song Li), Liu Yiyun and Yuo Dingfeng attended the conference and heard the above reports and discussions. Comrade Li Huang, permanent secretary of the provincial CCP committee, delivered a speech at the conclusion of the conference. Comrade (Song Li), adviser of the provincial CCP committee, gave a summing-up speech.

Comrade Li Huang said: After years of efforts to end chaos and restore order, a vigorous situation has emerged on our province's united front and great achievements have been reported. However, we must note that there are still many problems in this field. Some people have failed to fully implement policies concerning united front work. The tendencies of seeking uniformity and practicing closed-doorism still exist. A considerable number of party comrades, including leading cadres, fail to have a sufficient understanding

of the wide-ranging, long-term and important nature of united front in the new period and thus pay no attention to this work. The leftist ideology is still a main trend hindering the implementation of united front work policies and the carrying out of united front work.

Comrade Li Huang pointed out: Strengthening the coordination and unity between party and nonparty members is an urgent need for realizing the four modernizations and building a strong socialist country. We must fully take into account nonparty personages' progress in politics and their patriotic zeal and note their progress and main direction, give full rein to their strong points and arouse their enthusiasm. Organizational and personnel affairs departments must treat nonparty and party-member cadres equally and pay equal attention to their employment, training and education. Responsible comrades of party committees at all levels and united front work department cadres must extensively make friends with nonparty personages and establish close and utterly-devoted relations with them. At the same time, we must stress and bring into play the active role of CPPCC committees and democratic parties.

Comrade Li Huang also set forth demands for improving nationalities and religious work. He said: We must continue to implement the party's policy on nationalities, resolve all kinds of contradictions emerged among nationalities, ensure that all minority nationalities enjoy equal and legal rights, respect their customs and social habits and actively help them solve difficulties and problems. He also said: Religious issues have also stressed at this united front work conference. We must earnestly perform our province's religious work in light of the basic viewpoint of the party Central Committee on religious issues and policies, carry out the province's religious work well and implement the party's religious policies well. We must strive to unify and educate religious personages to jointly build a strong socialist country with a high degree of material and spiritual civilizations.

CSO: 4005/828

## PARTY AND STATE

### MEETING OF 14TH STANDING COMMITTEE OF 5TH HEILONGJIANG CONGRESS

Lu Guang Presides

SK235452 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The 14th Standing Committee meeting of the 5th provincial People's Congress opened today in Harbin. Lu Guang, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over today's meeting. Other vice chairmen, Zhang Ruilin, Liu Qian, Wang Pinian, Wu Cheng, Sun Ziyuan and Bai Qing, attended.

The agenda of the meeting is to study the decision of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field and the decision of the National People's Congress on sternly punishing criminals who seriously damaged the economy; to hear a report on the provincial people's procuratorate on our province's problems in striking at serious criminal activities in the economic field and to approve a relevant resolution; to hear a report of the provincial government on the province's situation of the all-people civility and courtesy campaign submitted by lower levels; some suggestions to discuss and approve the draft provincial regulations for the reproduction and protection of aquatic resources; and to approve some personnel changes.

This morning, (Yu Jian), acting chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, delivered a report on some problems in dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field. After affirming the excellent situation prevailing in the province as well as the whole country, he said: In following the important instructions and decisions of the CCP Central Committee, the National People's Congress Standing Committee and the State Council, all localities have considered the struggle to deal blows at economic crimes an important task and placed it high on their agenda. They have paid close attention to it and acted quickly. As of the end of March, the province had discovered a number of great economic crimes, some of which involved responsible cadres and party members. After the promulgation of the important decision of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, all localities have conducted various activities to widely publicize it. According to incomplete statistics, some 300 economic criminals have surrendered themselves to the police and frankly confessed their crimes under influence of the decision.



Illegal money gained from embezzlement and bribery totaled 500,000 yuan, of which 300,000 yuan has been returned. This struggle is progressing soundly throughout the province.

On the characteristics of the province's economic crimes, (Yu Jian) said in his report: According to an analysis of the economic crimes the province handled over the past 2 years, particularly in this year, economic cases were numerous and involved a great number of people. Some great cases engendered serious danger. Many were committed by people cooperating with others outside their departments and shielding one another. There was a very small number of leading cadres who supported, shielded or were even involved in the criminal activities. Under the guidance of the important instructions of the CCP Central Committee, the National People's Congress Standing Committee and the State Council and the leadership and direction of the provincial CCP Committee and CCP Committees at all levels, most procuratorial organs and procuratorial cadres have acquired a clear understanding of the struggle, adopted a resolute attitude and acted promptly. Their measures have been effective and their results marked.

#### Congress Concludes 28 April

SK291148 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The 14th Standing Committee meeting of the 5th Provincial People's Congress concluded today after completing its scheduled agenda. The meeting studied, discussed and adopted a resolution on earnestly organizing people to discuss the revision of the revised draft of the constitution of the People's Republic of China, discussed and adopted a resolution on implementing the decision of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field, discussed and approved the provincial regulations for the reproduction and protection of aquatic resources, and approved some personnel changes.

Today's meeting was chaired by Zhao Dezun, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. He delivered a speech on organizing the people of all nationalities throughout the province to discuss the revision of the revised draft of the constitution of the People's Republic of China, on dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic sphere and on making the civility and courtesy campaign into a regular, systematic and popular practice.

Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee including Lu Guang, Zhang Ruilin, Liu Qian, Wang Pinian, Wang Zhaozhi, Wu Cheng, Sun Ziyuan and Bai Qing. Also attending the meeting as observers were Xie Yunqing and Li Rui, deputy governors; Zhao Yunpeng, president of the provincial higher people's Court; and (Yu Jian), acting chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate; as well a responsible comrades of departments concerned of the provincial People's Congress and the provincial government and some municipal and county People's Congress Standing Committees.

On 28 April the above meeting approved the resolution on implementing the decision of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic sphere.

The resolution states: To implement the decision of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council and to unswervingly carry out this struggle to the end, we hereby make the following resolution:

1. Under the leadership of the provincial CCP committee, state functionaries at all levels throughout the province, especially leading cadres, must, in the light of reality, deeply study the decision of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, understand the guidelines of this decision and clearly recognize the significance of the current struggle against economic criminal activities such as smuggling, trading in smuggled goods, speculation, swindling, corruption, accepting bribes and theft of state and collective property. We must maintain unity in thinking and action, be resolute, strengthen leadership and strive to deepen and win victory in this struggle which concerns the failure and success, prosperity and decline of our party and the socialist cause of our country.
2. Dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic sphere is a prominent expression of class struggle in the economic sphere in our socialist country under new historic conditions. The struggle is complex and it will involve arduous work. All localities, departments and units must implement this decision to the letter with high revolutionary zeal and a high sense of political responsibility. We must concentrate our efforts on investigating and handling major criminal cases, especially those active ones which involve state organs, enterprises and establishments.
3. The decision of the NPC Standing Committee on sternly punishing serious economic criminals is a powerful legal weapon to deal blows at serious criminal activities in the economic sphere. All organs, enterprises, establishments, units, urban neighborhood committees, rural communes and brigades and the army units must volunteer to adopt effective methods to repeatedly and deeply publicize this decision among cadres and the masses so as to make it known to every family and clear to every person. All criminals must clearly understand the situation and seek the opportunity to confess frankly so as to receive lighter punishment. If they entertain the idea of taking a chance and thus miss this opportunity, they will be sternly punished in the light of the decision adopted at the NPC Standing Committee. Certainly, after 1 May, those criminals who want to mend their way, surrender and frankly confess their crimes and expose other persons and voluntarily return their spoils will still be treated relatively leniently in accordance with the persistent policy of giving lighter punishment to those who confess their crimes and stern punishment to those who refuse to do so and in the light of the law and stipulation.
4. In the struggle against serious economic crimes, public security and procuratorial organs and people's courts must perform their glorious duties and responsibilities well, follow the mass line and manage affairs in accordance with judicial procedures and the law and stipulations.

CSO: 4005/824

## PARTY AND STATE

### JIANGXI LAW FORUM URGES LEGAL SYSTEM PUBLICITY

OW130535 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] The Jiangxi provincial judicial work forum, which was recently held in Nanchang, called for further increases in publicity for the legal system, centered on hitting economic criminals to bring the might of state law and the party's policy into full play.

The forum pointed out: Since the party Central Committee's directive on dealing blows at economic crimes and the Fifth NPC Standing Committee's decision on sternly punishing criminals, who seriously sabotage the economy, were issued and made public, the judicial and administrative organizations throughout Jiangxi have firmly grasped the propagandization and implementation of the directive and decision as the central task and achieved certain results. Deterred by the state law and inspired by the party's policy, some economic criminals recently took the initiative to surrender themselves and confess their crimes. They turned in illicit money and stolen goods and received lenient treatment.

To widely publicize the guidelines of the party Central Committee's directive and the Fifth NPC Standing Committee's decision, the forum summed up and exchanged experience and pointed out: It is necessary to further publicize the significance of dealing blows at economic criminals' activities and make the majority of cadres and people understand the nature of dealing blows at economic criminals' activities and its protracted and complicated nature, so that they can heighten the awareness of the struggle against corrosion and bravely launch a resolute struggle against law breakers and criminals.

It is now necessary to publicize the specific content of the NPC Standing Committee's decision and elucidate the decision as supplements and amendments to some related clauses and articles in the criminals law. Its basic characteristic is that severe punishment will be meted out to criminals who seriously sabotage the economy and to functionaries who break the law and commit crimes. It is necessary to continue to publicize the policy of leniency to those who confess and severity to those who refuse to, so that everyone understands the decision, which stipulates that those who surrender, confess all crimes committed and actively report and expose their criminal activities before 1 May be treated in accordance with related law instituted in the past and that those who refuse to surrender be regarded as committing crimes continuously and be handled in accordance with the decision.

Under the unified leadership of party committees at all levels, judicial and administrative organizations must give advice and help to party committees while publicizing the legal system. It is necessary to bring the role of attorneys, notaries, judicial personnel, mediators and assessors into full play. When publicizing the legal system in various localities, we must collect and apply the typical cases which embody lenient and strict policies and use these cases to illustrate law and make publicity extensively, so that criminals can be deterred and the vast number of cadres and people can learn a lesson.

CSO: 4005/813

## PARTY AND STATE

### CALL FOR DENG XIAOPING TO AVOID PERSONAL PUBLICITY

OW181116 Ba Yi Radio (Clandestine) in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] The unhealthy trend of singing praises to the leader is gaining ground again. The press now carries many reports and pictures of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's daily activities. Publicity has even been given to Comrade Deng Xiaoping for sweeping a floor and taking his relatives along to plant trees in Xishan, Beijing.

At a meeting of the Political Bureau in April 1978, Comrade Deng Xiaoping criticized the wide coverage by the press of then Chairman Hua's participation in labor and inspection of mines as practicing personality cult and new, blind worship. Such criticism is undoubtedly correct; however, Comrade Deng Xiaoping himself should also set an example of avoiding personal publicity.

It is of course not a bad practice that leaders of the party Central Committee take part in some manual labor. However, it is entirely wrong to use their participation in such labor, which is actually a gesture to give the impression of doing manual labor, as a means to eulogize them. Take Comrade Deng Xiaoping's planting trees at Xishan for example. Other persons dug the holes for him and handed him a spade. He then planted trees with others' help. Standing behind him were a number of people, including reporters, photographers, bodyguards, doctors, nurses and his relatives. How could he set an example by participating in labor in such a way?

When China was under feudal rule, there were emperors who plowed the field. They actually did only a few minutes of symbolic farm work in the field. Not until 1907 did the feudal ruler of the Qing Dynasty stop using this trick to deceive people. However, Chairman Mao played the same trick at a reservoir near the tombs of 13 Ming emperors 20 years ago. At that time, the press and the radio publicized Chairman Mao's participation in labor at the reservoir as a big event. Then, some writers and poets who were good at flattery wrote a number of articles and poems eulogizing the great leader for his participation in labor. In fact Chairman Mao only made a tour of the reservoir near the tombs of 13 Ming emperors, which was actually a waste of money and manpower. The Ministry of Public Security spent a large amount of money and dispatched a large number of security personnel for Chairman Mao's tour. In addition, some 4,000 suspects were temporarily arrested and detained



to insure Chairman Mao's safety. As for Jiang Qing, who participated in labor at Dazhai for personal publicity, it is a scandal known to all.

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party Central Committee pointed out that it is imperative to ban personality cults in any form and to relentlessly expose and criticize any glorification of the leader. Leading comrades at various levels, especially those of the party Central Committee, should set an example in this regard. This is beneficial to our cause and the masses of people as well as to the leaders themselves.

CSO: 4005/813

## PARTY AND STATE

### LIU JIE ATTENDS SOCIAL SCIENCES CONGRESS

HK140715 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Summary] The Second Congress of the Henan Provincial Philosophy and Social Sciences Associations opened in Zhengzhou on the morning of 13 April. The meeting will listen to and discuss the work report of the provincial Social Sciences Association, propose and approve amendments to the constitution of the provincial Social Sciences Association, vote for a second leading organization of the provincial Social Sciences Association, and study and make arrangements for future work. Some 500 people from the provincial social sciences circles attended the meeting. "Responsible comrades of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC, and the provincial military district including Liu Jie, Zhang Shude, Han Jingcao, Song Yuxi, Zhang Shixia, Ye Renshou, (Tao Guhong), He Zhukang, (Luo Fan), Jin Shaoying, Zhang Zhengjing, and (Zhao Zi) attended the opening ceremony. Also attending the open ceremony were responsible comrades of the provincial Federation of Trade Unions, provincial CYL Committee, provincial Women's Federation, provincial Science Committee, provincial Association of Writers and other departments concerned." Yin Da, deputy director of the Institute of History under the Academy of Social Sciences was also invited to attend the meeting. Feng Dengzi, deputy director of the propaganda department of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee, presided over the opening ceremony and Song Yuxi, director of the propaganda department of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee, made an opening speech. Cui Jianshu, vice chairman of the provincial Federation of Trade Unions, Du Yaoming, deputy secretary of the provincial CYL Committee, (Liu Ke), vice chairman of the provincial Women's Federation, (Yu Feijin), chairman of the provincial Association of Writers, (Qu Zipei), chairman of the provincial Association of Scientists, and (Liu Haiyuan), vice chairman of the political department of the provincial military district, made congratulatory speeches.

On behalf of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee, Zhang Shude made an important speech. He said: In reviewing scientific research work over the past 3 years and more, we realize that the province has shouldered tough tasks in philosophical and social science research. The fundamental task of philosophy and social sciences in the new period is to explore and supervise the trends and laws governing the development of socialist material and spiritual civilization. The key to achieving this task lies in whether or not the

workers on the theoretical front can uphold Marxist principles and make good use of the Marxist and Leninist principles. We must launch further research in the philosophy of Mao Zedong Thought. In order to do a better job in carrying out research in the Marxist principles, we must uphold the four basic principles, implement the principle of letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend, and establish the work style of linking theory with actual practice. We must, at the same time, uphold and improve party leadership and further implement the party's policy toward intellectuals. In conclusion, it is hoped that all workers of the theoretical front will strive for the building of the four modernizations in Henan Province and in the whole country.

CSO: 4005/813

PARTY AND STATE

ANHUI'S ZHOU ZIJIAN ATTENDS COMMENDATION MEETING

OW160843 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Excerpts] A meeting to commend the advanced collectives and workers that made achievements in rural cultural and art work throughout the province has successfully concluded at the Jianghuai Theater in Hefei on 15 April after 6 days' sessions. Zhou Zijian, Yan Youmin, Lan Ganting, Wei Zinyi, Li Qingquan and Wang Zenong, responsible persons of the provincial party committee, the provincial government and the provincial CPPCC committee, were present at the closing ceremony.

At the closing ceremony, the meeting issued certificates of merit and awards to 192 advanced collectives and 105 advanced workers that made contributions to Anhui's rural cultural and art work.

During the period of the meeting, all representatives listened to and discussed the work report made by (Dai Yue), director of the provincial culture bureau. Nine responsible comrades of the prefectural, municipal and county party committees and 12 representatives of the advanced collectives and advanced workers spoke at the meeting.

Comrades who attended the meeting modestly learned from the experience of the advanced units, introduced their own experience and found out where they lagged behind. They were determined to take effective measures to catch up with the advanced. The meeting room was permeated with a warm atmosphere.

Amid warm applause the meeting approved a written proposal to comrades on Anhui's rural cultural and art front.

CSO: 4005/813

## PARTY AND STATE

### JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU WRITES TO ORPHANS

SK190419 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Excerpts] On 16 March, three orphans, (Yang Yurong), (Yang Yuxiu) and (Yang Yulin), at the Tonghua copper mine wrote a letter to Comrade Qiang Xiaochu of the provincial CCP committee to report to him the moving deeds the mine's party organization and senior party member (Sun Junfeng), deputy secretary of the mine's Discipline Inspection Commission, had performed in extending a helping hand to them, who are siblings, when they were waifs and raising them over the past 7 years.

On 10 April, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu wrote a letter in reply to show his deep concern. He said in his letter: Your ebullient letter has deeply touched me. I am very happy to know that you have grown up healthily with the nourishment of the party. I am also very pleased with the noble communist morality of senior party member (Sun Junfeng).

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu wrote: There are still a few youths who do not understand the superiority of the socialist system and the prospects of the four modernizations of the motherland. People of the older generation should inherit and carry forward the party's fine traditions, be concerned about the growth of the people of the younger generation and train them with their exemplary deeds. Young people should act as successors to the revolution who have political understanding, ideals, high ambitions and noble character.

In conclusion, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu urged them to love the party, the motherland and socialism even more, redouble their efforts to study and work, learn from the older generation of revolutionaries and Uncle (Sun Junfeng) to be noble persons who render benefit to the people and continuously make new contributions to the establishment of the spiritual and material civilizations of the motherland.

CS0: 4005/815



## PARTY AND STATE

### BRIEFS

**LEADERS OPPOSE RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM**--A number of influential leading cadres of the central authorities oppose the system of responsibility for production. They hold that the system of responsibility for production is a rightist manifestation, that the implementation of the system of responsibility for production is equal to abolition of the collective economy, causing polarization between the poor and the rich and restoring (?capitalism). In addition, they hold that the system of responsibility for production is not a socialist system, nor is it helpful to agricultural modernization. [Text] [OW171337 Ba Yi Radio (Clandestine) in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 16 Apr 82]

**SUPPORT FOR DENG XIAOPING**--The Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee has instructed the Propaganda Department and other departments concerned to give wide publicity to Comrade Deng Xiaoping in order to create step by step a favorable public opinion for him at home and abroad before the 12th CCP National Congress is convened toward the end of this year. It urges those departments to advertise that Comrade Deng Xiaoping is healthy and energetic, that he should continue to hold principal leading posts in the party and in the government and be the general policymaker. At a recent welcome banquet for Prince Sihanouk, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, departing from his normal behavior, drank seven glasses of Maotai [a strong Chinese liquor] in order to show his good health. [Text] [OW171303 Ba Yi Radio (Clandestine) in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 16 Apr 82]

**HU YAOBANG DEFIES DENG XIAOPING**--Comrade Hu Yaobang, disregarding Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opposition and supporting Comrade Yi Jianying's recommendation, has designated a publishing house to publish Comrade Yang Chengwu's lengthy memoirs "Reminiscences of the Long March." Marshal Ye inscribed the title of the book in his own handwriting. [Text] [OW171329 Ba Yi Radio (Clandestine) in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 16 Apr 82]

**DENG XIAOPING SHIELDS BROTHER**--On 31 March, a "small character poster" appeared in the Zhongshan Park in Hankou. The poster criticizes Deng Xiaoping for bending the law for the benefit of his relative. It says: According to personnel regulations, Deng Ken, Deng Xiaoping's younger brother, should be retired. According to law, Deng Ken should be prosecuted for accepting bribes. Nevertheless, Deng Xiaoping's protection enables him to get away with it and serve as vice governor of Hubei Province. [Text] [OW171309 Ba Yi Radio (Clandestine) in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 16 Apr 82]

DAQING WORKERS HOLD STRIKE--Some 1,400 staff members and workers in Daqing oilfield held a 2-day strike to protest the withholding of bonuses. The strike was led by (Li Huichu). [Text] [OW171341 Ba Yi Radio (Clandestine) in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 16 Apr 82]

LIU JIE ATTENDS TRAINING CLASS--The 11th rotational training class in the provincial CCP committee party school lasted from 15 February to 15 April. Provincial CCP committee First Secretary Liu Jie attended the close of the course. The class was attended by 359 leading cadres at and above county level. They concentrated on studying Marxist theory of reproduction, the selection of articles by Comrade Chen Yun, and Comrade Zhao Ziyang's report on the principles for economic construction. Through study they firmly established the notions of economic returns, proportioned development of the national economy, and appropriate scale of construction. [HK170242 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Apr 82]

NEI MONGGOL MEETING--The 4th regional CPPCC committee held its 16th standing committee meeting on 6 April. The meeting discussed and adopted a draft namelist of candidates to fill the vacancies of vice chairmen and standing committee members of the 4th regional CPPCC committee, a draft report on political resolutions, and a report and draft resolution on motions examinations. These reports will be submitted to the fourth session of the 4th regional CPPCC committee for approval. Wang Jiangong, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee, presided over the meeting. [SK072235 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Apr 82]

CSO: 4005/813

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### BRIEFS

DIARY, NOTES DONATED TO MUSEUMS--According to a JIEFANGJUN BAO report, Comrade Zhang Nansheng, adviser to the Beijing PLA units, recently donated a diary, which he had kept for 48 years, and notes on a national political work conference respectively to the Museum of the Chinese Revolution and the Military Museum of the Chinese People's Revolution. He also sent duplicates to the PLA's Party History Materials Collection Committee. Recorded in the diary and notes were speeches, reports and statements by Comrades Zhu De, Zhou Enlai, Wang Jiaxiang, Bo Gu and others and campaigns, battles, military training, political and ideological work, mass work, fund raising and other activities he personally took part in from 18 May 1930 through 14 December 1934. These valuable records are useful reference materials for the study of the glorious traditions and history of our party and army, especially of their early political work. [Text] [OW150841 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 15 Apr 82]

GUANGZHOU PLA CIVIL DEFENSE MEETING--The People's Antiair Defense Committee of the Guangzhou PLA units held its first enlarged meeting in Guangzhou from 15 to 18 April, to study how to strengthen people's antiair defense and combat readiness construction in Guangdong, Hunan and Guangxi in the course of building socialist material and spiritual civilization, and make preparations for opposing a war of aggression. Comrade Huang Ronghai gave a report on the basic conditions and future work tasks in people's antiair defense and combat-readiness construction in Guangdong, Hunan and Guangxi. The participants analyzed the situation in people's antiair defense construction in connection with local realities, and concentrated on discussing and studying the question of how to strengthen organizational leadership over this work. Leading comrades of Guangdong, Hunan and Guangxi gave their views on future construction work. [Text] [HK190311 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 18 Apr 82]

HAINAN AIR FORCE CONGRESS--On 10 April, the naval air force units stationed in Hainan convened a congress of progressive units and individuals in building socialist spiritual civilization. (Wang Delian), political commissar of the units, presided. (Chen Qun), director of the culture department of the political department of the naval air force, read out a cable of congratulations on behalf of the leading organs of the naval air force. (Wang Chaoyu), commander of the naval air force in Hainan, delivered the opening speech, and Deputy Political Commissar (Li Hanwu) delivered a report. [Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 11 Apr 82 HK]

URUMQI PLA MEDICAL SCIENCE MEETING--A medical science and technology gathering of the Urumqi PLA units was held in Urumqi from 5 to 15 April. The meeting called on the medical and public health system in the units to speed up medical research so as to serve the modernization of the PLA. The meeting conveyed the spirit of the all-army medical science and technology gathering, summed up experiences in research work, and presented awards and citations. Xiao Quanfu and Tan Youlin, responsible persons of the Urumqi PLA units, attended the meeting. [HK180334 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1650 GMT 17 Apr 82]

JILIN FIREARMS CONTROL REGULATIONS--According to our sources, with the approval of the provincial People's Government, the regulations on the management of firearms for Jilin Province recently came into force to improve management of firearms and ammunition. The regulations provide clear stipulations on which units need to be equipped with firearms and with what kinds of firearms; the procedure for applying firearms and ammunition; and the purchase, transportation, use and management of firearms and ammunition. The regulations emphasize that violations are punishable by disciplinary measures, public security administrative punishment and criminal sanctions in accordance with the seriousness of the cases. Meanwhile, the provincial public security department also issued a notice on making an inventory of firearms and ammunition and having them registered. The notice calls for a comprehensive inventory of all the firearms outside the military system, including pistols, rifles, firearms used for sport, hunting rifles with [word indistinct], injector guns used for anaesthetizing animals and air guns that can shoot metal pellets, and having them registered. The inventory and registration should start now and be completed by the end of July 1982. Failure to register by the deadline will be punished as illegal possession of firearms and ammunition. The notice urges units and the people to consciously observe the regulations. [Text] [SK010530 Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Apr 82]

ZHEJIANG BORDER POLICE WORK--The meeting of responsible persons in charge of the political work of the province's people's armed border police units, which ended yesterday, studied and discussed the plan on how the border police units should crack down on criminal activities in the economic field and conduct education on how to resist corrosive influence and degeneration. The meeting pointed out that the armed border police shoulder the heavy burden of protecting the four modernizations program and defending the border. Fighting in the forefront against the enemy, they live in a complex environment and often come into contact with reactionary and bad influences. Therefore, leading departments concerned should organize cadres and policemen to earnestly study the CCP Central Committee's document on cracking down on criminal activities in the economic field. This should be done in conjunction with education on law and discipline, economic policy and spiritual civilization so as to enhance their class consciousness and political vigilance and to enable them to resist the onslaught of the sugarcoated bullets of the bourgeoisie, thereby laying a solid foundation for a long-term struggle against corrosive influence and degeneration. The meeting reiterated a 10-point disciplinary regulation against corrosive influence to be observed by all border police units in the province. [Text] [OW240039 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 23 Apr 82]

CSO: 4005/828

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### BRIEFS

SECONDARY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION--Beijing, 20 Apr (XINHUA)--The increase in the number of secondary vocational schools reflects the current structural change in China's secondary education, a change made to meet the needs of the country's modernization program. Regular senior high schools in many provinces are now being changed into vocational schools to correct the undue emphasis on regular senior high schools during the 10 years of the cultural revolution. With only a small portion of high school graduates going to college, the majority who are to join the work force have received no professional training. According to last October's statistics, China's secondary vocational schools, secondary agricultural schools, secondary specialized schools and secondary technical schools had 2.23 million students, accounting for 23 percent of the country's total number of senior high students. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 20 Jan 82 OW]

TAIWAN GEOLOGISTS INVITED TO CELEBRATION--Beijing, 30 Apr (XINHUA)--The Chinese Geological Society has invited Taiwan geologists to attend celebrations marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of the society between August 31 and September 4. The society invited the president of the Taiwan branch of the Chinese Geological Society and three to four representatives of the branch to the celebration meeting and forum. The celebration meeting and forum will be held in north China's seaside summer resort of Beidaihe in Hebei Province. Hundreds of Chinese and foreign geologists are expected to attend. After the meeting and the forum, a trip will be organized to the suture belt of the Yarlung Zangbo River, the mesozoic and cenozoic coal-containing basin in Liaoning Province, the huge fracture at Tanlu, Shandong Province, the geological strata at Xiadong in Hubei Province, the Daye iron mine in the same province and the Dexing copper mine in Jiangxi Province. [Text] [OW301508 Beijing XINHUA in English 1459 GMT 30 Apr 82]

CSO: 400/94



## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### 'MING PAO' REPORTS ON PLA MEDICAL CONFERENCE

HK190551 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 19 Apr 82 p 6

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Beijing Holds Army Medical Conference"]

[Text] The army, navy and air force on the mainland are developing in the direction of regularization and modernization by the renewal of equipment and the increase of armed services. In order to coordinate with this new situation, army medical departments are also marching toward the modernization of medical science and technology by stepping up research in military medical science. The focal point of the research at present is to offer measures for the protection against and treatment of wounds inflicted by nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and to develop complete sets of field sanitary equipment. This news was disclosed in the "Armywide Conference of Medical Science and Technology" held in Beijing last month.

Sponsored by the General Logistics Department of the PLA, the conference was attended by 640 medical experts, professors and representatives of scientific and technological cadres from all services of the army. General Logistics Department Director Hong Xuezhi, Political Commissar Wang Ping and Deputy Director Zhang Ruguang delivered speeches at the conference.

Yang Shangkun, secretary general of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, Vice Premier Zhang Aiping, Deputy Chiefs of the General Staff Wang Zhen and Wu Xiuquan, Deputy Director of the General Political Department Yan Jinsheng and Minister of Health Qian Xinzhong attended and addressed the conference.

It has been learned by this reporter that the chief purpose for holding the conference was to "study the objectives and measures for marching toward the modernization of medical science and technology." The five chief objectives are as follows:

First, raise the level of preventing, diagnosing, treating and nursing major common diseases and frequently occurring diseases in army units.

Second, offer new technology, methods, equipment and instruments for on-the-spot treatment and delivery of the wounded to the rear; gradual popularization of microsurgical skills in the field and rear hospitals; and constantly

develop the ability in specialized treatment of wounds, the therapeutic treatment of illness at an advanced stage and the nursing standards.

Third, offer advanced and effective technological measures for the protection against and treatment of wounds inflicted by nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and develop basically complete sets of field sanitary equipment; and develop the ability for providing medical protection under various special military conditions such as aviation and navigation.

Fourth, turn most of the existing specialized medical centers of the army into three-in-one combination bases of treatment, teaching and scientific research in their specialized subjects.

Fifth, basically change the temporary shortage of key technological personnel.

It has been learned that the major tasks at present are to continue to conscientiously implement the policy of "readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading," organize as speedily as possible the force of various medical, educational and scientific units in the whole army, arouse the initiative and creativeness of medical science and technology personnel, and march toward the modernization of medical science and technology by stressing the development of military medical science.

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